





## Economic, Industrial, Military

## U.S. and Saudi Arabia Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

has the ability to compete successfully for continued access to oil supplies in Saudi Arabia, the world's largest petroleum exporter.

The announcement came as a surprise to many analysts of Arab-American affairs. While Saudi Arabia and the United States had been holding talks on expanding economic and military cooperation before the war, these discussions had been abruptly broken off with the outbreak of hostilities.

Since the disengagement of Is-

raeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal however, the Saudis have been in the forefront of Arab states pressing for a lifting of the oil embargo on the United States, apparently as a prelude to resuming cooperation talks with Washington.

Mr. King went out of his way today to state that both the United States and Saudi Arabia would work to strengthen their ties "in a way that will enhance stability in the Middle East" and "support our efforts to achieve a just and durable settlement in the area."

**Politically Sensitive Force**  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, April 5 (UPI).—The United States has agreed to re-equip and begin training Saudi Arabia's most politically sensitive and fastest-growing military force, the National Guard, in a major increase in military cooperation between the two governments.

The Saudis are seeking the M-80, the most modern American battle tank, and other sophisticated weapons for the 50,000-man National Guard, the government's main internal security force, according to informed Arab sources.

## Israel Faces War Tension, Home Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis appears to be brewing in the wake of the publication of a controversial interim report by the judicial commission investigating Israel's errors on the eve of the October war. The report has already resulted in the resignation of the army chief of staff and members of the top command.

At issue is the question of whether Gen. Dayan should accept parliamentary responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness for the war and resign. If he does, Mrs. Meir's government would be in serious danger of losing the six-seat majority it enjoys in the 120-seat Knesset.

If he does not, the government will still be in jeopardy, since several factions within the Labor party are threatening to bolt or abstain in next week's confidence vote in parliament unless Gen. Dayan steps down.

**Cleared by Commission**

Gen. Dayan yesterday repeated his refusal to resign. He said that he has been cleared by the judicial commission and was not required to accept parliamentary responsibility for the army's failures.

A number of influential party figures, including several ministers, have challenged this position. According to the afternoon paper Maariv, at least six ministers are planning to demand next week that Gen. Dayan at least be removed from the defense ministry, if not forced out of the cabinet altogether.

**More Golan Exchanges**

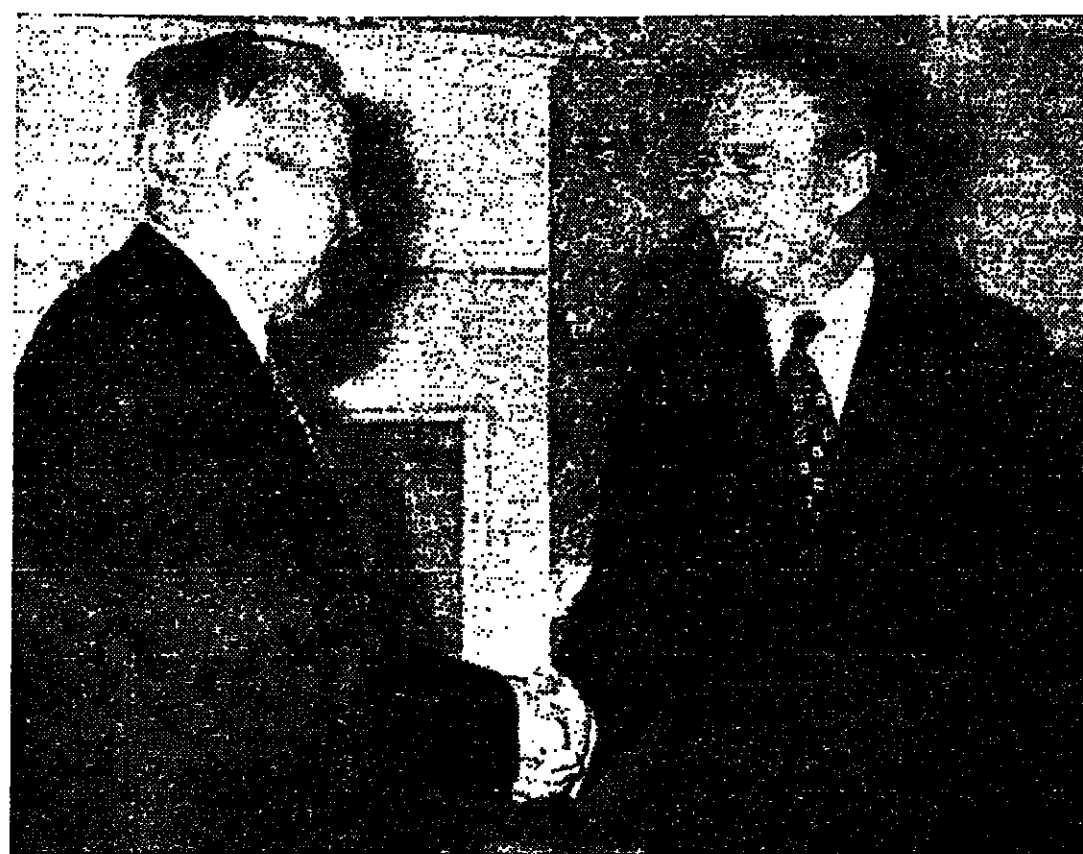
DAMASCUS, April 5 (UPI).—Artillery exchanges and patrolling continued on the Golan Heights today for the 25th successive day, a Syrian military communiqué said.

The communiqué said that Syrian and Israeli troops fought with artillery, tanks and anti-tank weapons for nearly nine hours in various sections of the front.

Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas said yesterday that Syrian troops were stronger now than during the October war and will continue fighting until all Arab lands are liberated.

## U.S. Jets Reach Greece

ATHENS, April 5 (UPI).—The first of 38 F-4 Phantom jets purchased in the United States arrived today at an air base here, the Greek government said.



PRESSING ON—Britain's Harold Wilson and Ireland's Liam Cosgrave in London Friday.

## Pressure Mounts on Wilson In Storm Over a Land Deal

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson was under mounting pressure today as a political storm built up over a property deal involving a member of his staff and reports that Mr. Wilson's name was forged on a letter promoting the transaction.

Conservative party legislators and members of Mr. Wilson's own Labor party waited with increasing impatience for a statement by the prime minister about the affair.

"We don't want a Watergate in Britain and the sooner the facts are cleared up the better," a Tory member of Parliament said.

In an apparent reference to the \$2-million land deal, Mr. Wilson spoke of "reclamation" rather than speculation, since it involved the clearing of slag heaps. His remark was greeted by Tory jeers.

**Police Visit Paper**

Scotland Yard detectives visited the office of the Daily Mail newspaper, which first carried reports of the forged letter. According to the Mail, it had obtained only a photostatic copy of the signature on the letter and of the heading on the House of Commons note-paper on which it was written.

The newspaper reported that it got these from property developer Ronald Milne, to whom the letter was addressed a year ago. Its full contents have not been reported but excerpts quoted by the Mail apparently refer to a property deal involving Mr. Wilson's personal secretary for 18 years, Mrs. Marcia Williams, 41, and members of her family.

Lawyers acting for Mrs. Williams said they had issued libel writs against four London newspapers—the Daily Mail, the Sun, the Evening News and the Evening Standard. Mr. Wilson has begun libel proceedings against two newspapers and was reported by a party spokesman to be considering issuing further writs.

There have been no suggestions that Mr. Wilson himself was in any way involved in the land deal or that the deal was illegal. But the affair could be politically

damaging to Mr. Wilson since, during the recent national election campaign that brought him to power, he vigorously denounced the Conservative government for failing to curb large profits being made by property speculators.

## Senate Rejects Private Aid Ban In Campaign Bill

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Senate today rejected a proposal to ban all private contributions to candidates for federal offices.

The proposal to require total federal financing of all primary and general election campaigns was offered by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, as an amendment to a campaign reform bill. Sen. Clark put the cost of his amendment at \$250 million a year.

The amendment was killed by voice vote, with less than a half-dozen senators present, on the motion of Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., acting floor manager of the reform bill.

An initial move to close out the debate on public financing of elections fell short of the required two-thirds majority of senators voting yesterday.

The vote yesterday on applying the Senate's anti-bribery rule was 60 for and 36 against. Supporting the move were 42 Democrats and 18 Republicans. Voting against it were 15 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

A second vote on limiting debate is to take place Tuesday afternoon, with neither side openly confident about the outcome.

## Russia Denies Bridling Arabs

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union did not oppose the Arabs' use of force in the Middle East conflict in the years after the 1967 war, Moscow Radio said last night.

In a commentary following a speech by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in which he said the Soviet Union had opposed military action against Israel and at one stage failed to fulfill its commitments to deliver arms, the radio said: "The Soviet attitude (of cooperation) was repeatedly confirmed in the official statements of Soviet leaders."

It added: "Naturally, when the last war broke out in October 1948 as a result of the ill-advised policy of the Israeli rulers, the Soviet Union from the very beginning solidified its military support for Egypt and Syria."

In his speech Wednesday, Mr. Sadat said the decision to go to war was "a 100 percent Egyptian decision against the will of the two superpowers."

## House Unit Kills Economic Curbs

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The House Banking Committee voted 21 to 19 today to postpone action indefinitely on any extensions of wage and price controls, thus effectively allowing them to die April 30.

The Senate Banking Committee already has killed efforts to extend the Economic Stabilization Act past that deadline.

## Irish Council To Go Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

occurred more than half a century ago.

Soldiers erected roadblocks on all roads leading into the border town of Newry and stopped all vehicles for arms searches. By midmorning, a line of cars and trucks on the main Belfast-Dublin road stretched more than a mile from one checkpoint.

**U.K. Move Welcomed**

DUBLIN, April 5 (UPI).—Sinn Féin president Rory O'Brady yesterday cautiously welcomed the British government's decision to lift its ban on his organization in Northern Ireland.

"It is a welcome move, but it will depend on how it works out on the ground," Mr. O'Brady told newsmen.

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, Merlyn Rees, told the British House of Commons yesterday that he would issue an order removing Sinn Féin, political arm of the IRA, from the list of proscribed organizations.

Mr. Rees's announcement was obviously aimed at drawing the IRA away from violence and into the political arena.

## 3 Countries Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Issues should be discussed at the current session. For India, this would mean bilateral talks with Pakistan dealing with the resumption of air links, communications and trade.

For the Bangladesh delegation led by Kamal Hossain, the youthful foreign minister—one issue seems most pressing. This involves the plight of at least 400,000 Bengalis, or non-Bengalis, in Bangladesh who have expressed a desire to go to Pakistan.

Essentially, neither Pakistan nor Bangladesh wants this displaced community, whose members are now living in squalid camps near Dacca and other Bangladesh cities.

So far, Pakistan has accepted nearly 70,000 Bengalis. Before the signing of the Delhi Agreement, the Pakistanis were said to have agreed privately to accept only 10,000 of them. Bangladesh wants Pakistan to accept more.

The Bengalis of Bangladesh are Muslims from the Indian state of Bihar. They fled to what was East Pakistan after the subcontinent was divided in 1947, into two nations: India, which is predominantly Hindu, and Pakistan, a Moslem state.

## Death Toll at 341 From Tornadoes

CHICAGO, April 5 (UPI).—Rescue workers from Alabama to Ohio dug more bodies from mounds of rubble today in their search for victims of the nation's worst tornado disaster in 50 years.

The death toll stood at 341 in 12 states in America's Midwest and South and including the border city of Windsor, Ontario, in Canada, where eight persons died.

President Nixon has declared as disaster areas six of the 12 states struck by storms late Wednesday and yesterday—Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia and Tennessee.

Tornadoes struck in West Virginia yesterday, killing a 3-year-old girl near Meadow Ridge, and in southwest Virginia, where they were blamed for two more deaths.

## NEW BAR OPENING AT THE GEORGE V

Andre Sontier, Director of the Hotel George V, is continuing to modernize and redecorate this "Palace off the Champs-Élysées." In a sumptuous decor of mirrors and gold, a magnificent new bar will officially open its doors on Wednesday, April 10th.

On Tuesday, April 9, the Broom's Club of Paris and its guests will have the privilege of attending the opening at which the "Chandelier of 1,000 Lights" will be lit. Paintings of old and contemporary masters from the Wally Findlay George V Gallery will adorn the leather-covered walls. A warm, luxurious atmosphere will prevail, with new cocktails especially conceived by Nino for the occasion of this "La Vie en Rose" at the new bar of the George V.

## King Receives New Regime

## Laos Coalition Takes Power, Ending 20 Years' Civil Strife

By John Burgess

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, April 5 (UPI).—The Vientiane government and the Pathet Lao today were bonded into a coalition government, formally ending nearly 20 years of warfare in Laos.

Shortly after noon, King Savang Vatthana issued a special royal decree to inaugurate a new cabinet and Joint National Political Council in which the U.S.-supported Vientiane government and the leftist Pathet Lao are equally represented.

Vientiane's Prince Souvanna Phouma remains as premier, and his half-brother, Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong, will head the political council.

Shortly before 3 p.m., Prince Souvanna led the new cabinet to call on King Savang Vatthana at his palace. Moments later, Prince Souphanouvong arrived with the members of the political council. Tomorrow, the government and council are to return to Vientiane to conduct religious duties for arms searches.

Today's ceremony rounded off more than a year of negotiations since the Laotian cease-fire began on February 22, 1973. In the new government, the Vientiane faction named men to head the Ministries of Defense, Finance, Interior, Education and Public Health. Pathet Lao appointees took over at Foreign Affairs, Public Works, Economy and Planning, Information and Religion. Neutralists selected jointly by both sides will head two ministries, that of Justice, and Post and Telegraph.

**42-Member Council**

The Joint National Political Council is a special body of 42 persons included in the coalition formula at Pathet Lao insistence. Each side appointed 16 members, with the remaining 10 being neutralists acceptable to both sides.

According to the protocols that the two sides signed on Sept. 14, the council and government are "two independent and equal organizations." The council "has the duty to organize elections and to deliberate and furnish opinions . . . on major questions of domestic and foreign affairs."

The exact function and importance of the council remains unclear, although it is generally felt that the Pathet Lao would try to give it as large a role as possible.

The coalition is intended to be only provisional administration pending nationwide elections, probably at least two years from now.

A 60-day countdown began today during which all foreign soldiers and advisers in Laos illegally are to leave and all prisoners of war are to be exchanged.

The Pathet Lao's dominant position in the new government was clear.

## S. Vietnam Loses Third Outpost in 3 Days to Reds

SAIGON, April 5 (UPI).—The Viet Cong overran a third South Vietnamese outpost north of Saigon in as many days today, capturing government forces base 55 miles north of the capital in an early morning attack after a barrage of several hundred mortar shells.

An entire 2,600-man regiment of the Viet Cong's 7th Division took over Fire Base Chi Linh, manned by about 200 men, after breaking up the government militia's defense guarding a 100-yard bridge leading to the base, military sources said.

Radio contact has been lost, they added, and there has been no word about the fate of the defenders.

In Cambodia insurgents captured a government position at Mleat, Sarong, eight miles from Route 30 eight miles from Phnom Penh, killing more than 50 government soldiers and wounding at least 125, a field report said.

The troops there had withdrawn only the night before from Prek Tapa, when it, too, was overrun at the cost of 25 wounded and an unknown number of dead according to field reports.

Meanwhile, fighting continued for the provincial capital of Kampong Cham on the Gulf of Siam, where the high command said government forces pushed out the rebels who penetrated the city yesterday.

## 7 Students Abducted Then Killed in Dacca

DACCA, April 5 (UPI).—Unknown assailants abducted seven students from a youth hostel today and shot them to death on a university campus, police said.

Police said they had been unable to determine a motive for the killings, which occurred near a police station and not far from the residence of the vice-chancellor of Dacca University.

## AFFENITO:

The Shermack thrives On Long Island sand. Is withering Without the Italian sun.

CALLAHAN

## Green Berets To End Asian Role June 30

NAHA, Okinawa, April 5 (AP).—The last Green Berets will have left the Far East by June 30, American military authorities announced today.

The Army said its Security Assistance Forces, Asia, made up of the 1st Special Forces group, will be "disestablished" on that date after 17 years in Okinawa and Vietnam.

Most of the 1,063 men will be transferred from Okinawa to units in the United States. Leaving with them will be 1,355 dependents.

## Most Political Leaders See Tax Issue Damaging Nixon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).—President Nixon's back tax payment of about \$465,000 will leave his public support as shaky as his bank balance, most political leaders said yesterday.

Republican National Chairman George Bush and a few other party loyalists asserted that the American people will "complement" Mr. Nixon for paying, rather than contesting, the claim filed Wednesday by the Internal Revenue Service.

But most Republicans and virtually all Democrats collected in an informal survey agreed that the settlement on taxes owed during the first four years of his presidency was "obviously damaging" to the embattled chief executive.

That assessment was made by Sen. William Brock 3d of Tennessee, the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. Predicting that "there'll be a negative reaction on the part of the American public," Sen. Brock said it was "helpful" that Mr. Nixon had kept his pledge to "pay whatever was due without any quibbling."

"But," he concluded, "I think this has been obviously damaging."

**More Hopeful View**

That comment was echoed—with minor variations—by almost all other Republican and Democratic campaign officials questioned. But Mr. Bush, the top Republican spokesman, took a more hopeful view.

"It appears the President got lousy tax advice," he said, "but to his credit, he said to get it all out in the open."

"He took one tremendous financial wallop," Mr. Bush said, "but now the taxpayers feel he really owes. But no fraud has been alleged; both Democrats and Republicans on the [joint internal revenue] committee have complimented him; and I think the American people will, too."

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said the tax bill would have "an adverse political impact" on Mr. Nixon, even though "there is nothing to indicate any illegality in the findings."

"I just think this is an issue the public will react to," Mr. Strauss said. "Fairly or unfairly, that's the political fact of life."

Some politicians related anecdotes indicating there already is such a reaction. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, who was in Ohio for a speech, said he had been asked by an elevator operator, "What kind of deal is it when I pay more taxes than the President?"

Sen. Benton said he thought Mr. Nixon's decision to pay the full amount claimed, rather than take the case to court, "will cut both ways. It may have moderated the criticism to a degree, but it was obviously an admission he had taken deductions that weren't proper. I'd have to say it hurt his position."

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, reported a phone call from an angry constituent, a businessman, who urged him "to introduce a bill saying nobody has to pay his taxes until he gets caught, and then there's no penalty."

"The average citizen understands this tax business more than he does Watergate," Rep. Hays said. "I don't see how it can help him."

Disagreeing somewhat, Rep. Robert Michel of Illinois, the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said Mr. Nixon's decision to pay the bill "sure as heck helps the situation."

"He gambled and lost and now he has to pay the piper," Rep. Michel remarked, "but I was sure happy to see he decided not to fight this thing down to the wire, as he had a right to do."

**Opinions Vary**

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—In random interviews some Americans took misadventure-company delight in Mr. Nixon's tax plight. Others saw the news as reinforcement for their beliefs that Mr. Nixon should be impeached. And still others saw the whole thing as Mr. Nixon being victimized by his political opponents or by his tax attorneys.

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah," said Joseph Sardella, 63, a Republican and a carpet cleaner from North Hollywood, Calif.

"Agnew resigned because of something like this. But Nixon stays in office. What's good for

one crook is good for another," Mr. Sardella said.

"I think it's the best thing that ever happened to this country," said Mike Ehrlichman of Miami. "I had to pay more taxes on my lousy \$10,000 a year than he paid on \$200,000. That just isn't right."

Mr. Ehrlichman, 59, a registered Democrat, is a retired postal employee and a bank messenger.

New Yorker Ronald Mastracchio, 33, a graphic artist and a Republican, attributed the whole thing to politics.

"The whole issue is a matter of political climate," Mr. Mastracchio said. "If he weren't under attack, and his administration wasn't utterly mismanaged, the tax issue would never have come up in the first place."

## IRS May Aim At Tax Aides Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

experts and then accept their assessment of what his tax should be."

But Mr. DeMarco, reached at his office in Los Angeles for comment, said: "What we did was to go over the return, page by page."

For weeks, Mr. DeMarco has been insisting privately that Mr. Nixon had a lively interest in his returns and that many steps to claim deductions were taken with his knowledge.

He has said that "it is ridiculous" to argue that he and Mr. Nixon's tax accountant, Arthur Blech, were operating on their own without instructions from the White House. And he frequently has voiced concern that ultimately he and Mr. Blech could become scapegoats. If the President's returns were judged faulty.

© Los Angeles Times.

**California Claims**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (UPI).—It appears certain that California will make claims for back taxes from President Nixon after a legislative committee's investigation is finished.

The amount involved could range from a minimal sum to nearly \$60,000, sources in Sacramento estimated.

## Bid to Congress To Curb Nixon in Event of a Trial

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., yesterday introduced three resolutions in Congress that are intended to prevent President Nixon from creating a crisis or signing any treaties with foreign nations during an impeachment trial.

"Congress should begin now to prepare for the effects impeachment will have on our national security," he said in a House speech.

The three resolutions, he said, are designed "to keep the President from playing fast and loose with our national security during an impeachment trial and to make sure at the same time that no foreign power tries to take advantage of the situation."

Rep. Aspin continued: "We cannot doubt that there is at least the possibility that international politics will become impeachment politics—and it is clear the dangers this could hold for all of us."

One of his resolutions would make it impossible for the President to "create or exaggerate a crisis for his own ends." Rep. Aspin said, it would require regular briefings for congressional leaders by the Central Intelligence Agency and the secretaries of defense and state.

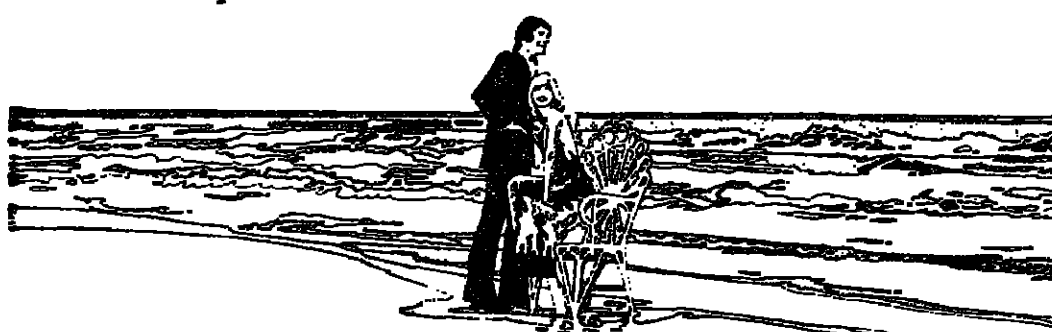
The two others would advise President Nixon that he should not sign any treaties or executive agreements with foreign powers or make any state visits abroad during an impeachment trial.

## TWA Strike in Paris

PARIS, April 5 (UPI).—Trans World Airline stewards and stewardesses based in Paris and belonging to a French labor union, the National Syndicate of Commercial Navigation Personnel, went on a one-day strike today seeking better working conditions. A spokesman said only one flight from Paris to California, was canceled.

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## Chapin Found Guilty of Lying On Campaign 'Dirty Tricks'

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Dwight Chapin, President Nixon's former appointments secretary, was convicted by a U.S. District Court jury today of lying to a federal grand jury.

The jury of seven men and five women found Chapin, 35, guilty on two counts of the indictment against him and not guilty on a third.

A fourth count was dismissed by Judge Gerhard Gesell during the five-day trial.

The maximum penalty on each count is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Instructions to Segretti

The jury also determined that Chapin lied when he said he had never given Segretti "any directions or instructions with respect to any single or particular candidate."

It found him not guilty of a charge that he lied when he said he had told Segretti to talk to the FBI at a time when it appeared Segretti would be questioned by agents.

The case against the 33-year-old Chapin was the first trial in court by the staff of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, although his office has overall supervision in the prosecution of the John Mitchell-Maurice Stans trial in New York.

After the verdict Chapin told reporters "I'm going to continue to fight for my innocence."

He said he and his wife will return to their home in Winnetka, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, by Monday, when he must report to a probation officer.

Chapin left his White House job March 1, 1973, after Segretti's activities had received wide newspaper publicity and at a time when the Watergate scandal was beginning to unravel. At present he is an airline vice-president on leave.

After the verdict, Chapin's attorney, Jacob A. Stein, complimented the judge on his brisk handling of the case, calling it "a perfect judicial exercise."

Mr. Stein had argued in advance of the trial that extensive publicity about Watergate and related cases and the fact that a jury would come from predominantly black Washington could prejudice his client.

There were seven blacks and five whites on the jury, which deliberated 11 1/2 hours over two days.

**Nixon Will Help Republican in Mich. House Race**

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The White House announced today that President Nixon will campaign in Michigan next week for James Sparling, a Republican running in a special election for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sparling had asked the President to help his campaign against Democrat Robert Traxler in the 8th Congressional District.

The special election, for the seat vacated by James Harvey, a Republican, will be held April 16, Rep. Harvey resigned to accept a federal judgeship.

In Saginaw, Mich., Mr. Sparling said: "I am very pleased the President has accepted my invitation to come to the 8th Congressional District."

Democratic candidate Traxler hailed the President's decision to campaign in Michigan. "I definitely think it (the Nixon visit) will benefit my candidacy in the sense that it will focus on the main issue: the failings of the Nixon administration."

He said that the cash was delivered following a fund-raising dinner July 28, 1968, at the Century Plaza Hotel here. He said he first spoke to Sen. Humphrey about it during the cocktail hour preceding the dinner.

"I mentioned to the Vice-President I had with me the item we had discussed previously," Mr. Mahen testified. "He seemed happy."

Mr. Mahen said he learned from a Humphrey aide—that he could not identify—that the delivery was to be made to the Vice-President's limousine in front of the hotel.

He testified that he got his cash-filled briefcase from his room and boarded the limousine in front of the hotel main entrance. He said he spent no more than three minutes in the car.

"I made some reference to the atomic energy problems which Howard Hughes wanted curtailed in Nevada," Mr. Mahen related. "I left the briefcase on the floor of the limousine, bade the Vice-President Godspeed, said goodbye to his wife and I left."

Mr. Mahen testified that he did not open the briefcase, that he referred to its contents only as "some papers pertaining to atomic energy problems" and did not mention a political contribution.

"I did not think it appropriate to open the briefcase, rip open the envelopes and brazenly take out the cash," he explained. "I did not believe it was a proper moment to have such a conversation."

Sen. Humphrey, reached by telephone, said the truth is in his previously disclosed deposition, in which he swore he did not personally receive any cash contribution from Mr. Mahen. He did not deny, however, that the money could have gone into his campaign.

He said that his appointments calendar shows he was in Washington on the morning of May 5, 1968, that he left for Chicago at 1:10 p.m. that he was at an Israel Bond dinner that night in Chicago and was in New York the next day.

"Mr. Mahen was constantly begging us about atomic energy," Sen. Humphrey said. "The matter was referred to the AEC and they rejected it."

"He got no special treatment. He received exactly what any good citizen should—prompt and fair consideration."

The issue of the American tactical nuclear weapons has gradually begun to pull even with the issue of U.S. troop levels in the consideration of Washington policymakers. A reduction in either would have psychological repercussions among the European allies, Mr. Schlesinger said, and others have conceded.

Mr. Schlesinger said that "there is understandable ambivalence" in regard to these weapons. Some Europeans are worried that changing American strategy might make a limited nuclear war on European soil "acceptable." Mr. Schlesinger denied that this could be a consequence of his policy. He told the senators that West



**Kennedy Outing**

Three Kennedy sisters—from left, Jean (Mrs. Stephen) Smith, Pat Lawford and Eunice (Mrs. Sargent) Shriver—with Ethel Kennedy Thursday before taking part in exhibition floor hockey match between celebrities and handicapped youngsters from the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation.

In photo at right, the widow of Robert Kennedy in action in the match at Madison Square Garden in New York. At left is Barbara Walters of the NBC "Today" show.

**Maheu Says Hughes Gave \$100,000**

**Court Told That Humphrey Knew of Gift**

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey knew he was to receive Howard Hughes' contributions of \$50,000 in cash and \$50,000 by check in 1968 and was aware the currency was in a bag delivered to his limousine, Robert A. Maheu testified yesterday.

Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., said in Washington that Mr. Maheu's account was "fantasy and sheer poppycock" and "I'm weary of hearing about it."

Mr. Maheu, deposed chief of Mr. Hughes' Nevada operations, told a federal court jury here that the commitment for the contributions was made at a meeting he had with Sen. Humphrey in Denver. A Humphrey campaign aide has testified he ushered Mr. Maheu into such a meeting on May 5, 1968, but the senator denied yesterday that he was even in Denver that day.

"From then on, we had several conversations by telephone and the matter was handled very delicately," Mr. Maheu testified.

At the time, Mr. Hughes was concerned about underground nuclear testing being conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission in Nevada, near where the billionaire industrialist had begun to acquire gambling casinos and other properties.

"He (Sen. Humphrey) certainly indicated he would give us all the help we needed in our fight relative to atomic energy and he seemed very grateful," Mr. Maheu related.

He said that the cash was delivered following a fund-raising dinner July 28, 1968, at the Century Plaza Hotel here. He said he first spoke to Sen. Humphrey about it during the cocktail hour preceding the dinner.

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**Schlesinger Cites Conditions**

## U.S. A-Arms Cuts in Europe Hinted

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said in Congress yesterday that the 7,000 American nuclear warheads in Europe could be reduced in number "under certain circumstances," provided there were consultation with allied governments.

His assessment was part of a long review of American nuclear strategy which revealed the complexities and interlocking uncertainties that confront policymakers in this field.

In the process, Mr. Schlesinger gave a somewhat more reassuring picture of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks than had emerged after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent trip to Moscow.

He said the Russians should produce an "improved understanding" on both sides and added that "there is momentum." But in answer to the questions of Senate Foreign Relations Committee members, he repeated his concern that the Russians have introduced a missile development program with the "potential" to give them a strategic advantage.

He said the Russians should consider the wisdom of embarking on a course that will cost billions of dollars, surely force an American response and ultimately reduce U.S. security.

The open hearings were held under the joint auspices of the Arms Control Subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, and the U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo.

They produced the first public indication that the United States is reviewing its deployment in Europe of 7,000 land-based tactical nuclear warheads that can be delivered by aircraft, missiles or artillery.

Some previous witnesses had challenged the need for so many warheads. Mr. Schlesinger said that the 7,000 figure was "not immutable."

The issue of the American tactical nuclear weapons has gradually begun to pull even with the issue of U.S. troop levels in the consideration of Washington policymakers. A reduction in either would have psychological repercussions among the European allies, Mr. Schlesinger said, and others have conceded.

Mr. Schlesinger said that "there is understandable ambivalence" in regard to these weapons. Some Europeans are worried that changing American strategy might make a limited nuclear war on European soil "acceptable." Mr. Schlesinger denied that this could be a consequence of his policy. He told the senators that West

German officials have consistently sought assurances that the United States would use such weapons in Germany's defense. Senators who questioned the defense secretary indicated puzzlement about the intentions behind Soviet development of large new missiles capable of carrying four to eight individual warheads to different targets.

Sen. Muskie said he is "troubled" by these programs, but added that the United States, in responding to the Soviet moves, should take care to study all possible alternatives so as not to "fuel the arms race."

"Are we locked in some kind of senseless paradox where détente is irreversible, but so is the arms race?" he asked.

**Talks on European Security Recess in Mood of Deadlock**

GENEVA, April 5 (UPI).—The 35-nation European Security Conference began a three-week Easter recess today with any final agreement still uncertain although negotiations are running four months behind schedule.

Western officials said that the Soviet Union, which initiated the conference last year, is still refusing to make any concessions on greater freedom of movement for both people and information across frontiers.

"We have nothing to be proud of in what has been accomplished so far," the head of Switzerland's delegation, Ambassador Rudolf Bindschedler, said.

The conference, attended by all European countries except Albania plus the United States and Canada, began in September. It was initially supposed to end by December with either heads of state or foreign ministers signing a final document this spring.

Western officials said that Moscow has refused to budge on the human liberties issue in return for Western concessions on the Soviet aim of having existing political frontiers formally recognized as permanent. Among other things, such a Western concession would rule out any eventual German reunification or other peaceful border changes.

Western officials said the Russians have lately started to give way on minor questions, mainly concerning wording.

"There has been no give at all on meaningful issues involving freedom of movement of both people and information," they said.

Conference officials said it is also still unclear whether negotiations can be concluded by the latest hoped-for deadline of June.

Further, the French, Canadian and British delegations among others have said that their heads of state or foreign ministers would not attend any final signing ceremony unless the completed document—which would be subject to parliamentary ratification—contains meaningful obligations.

Moscow on Vienna Talks

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP).—A leading Soviet newspaper today criticized Western proposals at the European force reduction talks in Vienna as "ambiguous," but it did not reject them.

The commentary in Sovetskaya Rossiya seemed to leave ground for compromise between the force reduction plans put forward by East and West, and it may have been intended to revive the dormant talks.

**Jewish Graves Attacked**

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, April 5 (AP).—Vandals overturned 108 gravestones in a Jewish cemetery here, the police said yesterday. They added that they had no clues to the identity of the vandals.

## Nixon Tax Case Is Noted by Tass

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters).—Tass, the first Soviet comment on President Nixon's tax situation, said today that Mr. Nixon's opponents were exploiting his fiscal troubles.

Tass reported a White House statement that the President would pay more than \$400,000 in back taxes, and said: "This case is now being actively used by political figures and press media hostile to the President."

Soviet newspapers have tended to present another of the President's troubles—the Watergate scandal—as an issue whipped up by American enemies of détente with the Soviet Union.

## Kentucky Officials Rule Sen. Cook Ineligible to Run in GOP Primary

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 5 (WP).—Kentucky Attorney General Ed Hancock ruled yesterday that Republican Sen. Marlow Cook cannot be on the May primary ballot because his filing papers were not completed properly.

Midnight Wednesday was the filing deadline in Kentucky for candidates for Congress. Kentucky Secretary of State Thelma Stovall and Mr. Hancock both said that it is now too late for Sen. Cook to complete his filing papers legally.

Contacted in Washington, Sen. Cook said he was "rather stunned that the day after the deadline for the filing date I would receive a call from her (Mrs. Stovall) notifying me that I had failed to comply with the statute."

Mrs. Stovall said that Sen. Cook had failed to put the name of his campaign treasurer on his filing papers and that this omission makes his papers invalid. Mr. Hancock said Kentucky state law "clearly says that this requirement must be met."

If the decision stands, only two candidates will be vying as official candidates for the Republican nomination—William Klein and Thurman Hamlin. Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford is the only major Democratic candidate seeking the senatorial nomination.

Both Mr. Hancock and Mrs. Stovall are Democrats closely allied to Gov. Ford, but both say politics had nothing to do with their decision. Sen. Cook declined to comment on the question.

In Frankfort, Ky., today, Sen. Cook said he would go to court to get on the ballot in the primary. He also has the option, if the court action fails, of running as a write-in candidate.

## Israeli Immigration To Get More U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).—The State Department says that a contract had been signed providing an additional \$26.5 million in assistance to Soviet Jews migrating to Israel.

The contract was signed by Frank Kellogg, special assistant to the secretary of state for refugee and migration affairs, with the United Israel Appeal, Inc., an accredited U.S. voluntary agency.

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Resented by Australia

## Pacific Isle Fights for Status as a Tax Haven

By David Lamb

VILA, New Hebrides, April 5.—The sound of jackhammers shatters the sleepy silence of Vila as attorneys and accountants slip from bank to bank and top businessmen arrive from New York, London and Tokyo.

Vila, the world's newest tax haven, is moving to the beat of big money.

Since mid-1971, the number of overseas companies registered in Vila, the capital of this island chain 1,400 miles northeast of Sydney, has grown to more than 1,000 from 200; the number of banks to eight from one and the number of legal firms to six from one.

The growth has occurred despite tough resistance from the Australian Labor government which shudders at the thought of having a tax haven in its back yard and which has taken some rather extraordinary steps to encourage its failure.

## Joint Administration

Although never publicly stating why, Australia refuses to relay Telex messages to or from the New Hebrides—which is administered by France and Britain—through its overseas telecommunications center, thus creating a major obstacle for banks and investors which need continual and

instant contact with their clients throughout the world.

A firm here, Investors Trust, Ltd., which has spent \$300,000 promoting the New Hebrides as a tax shelter, has a new \$13,000 Telex sitting idle in its offices.

Last September, Australia took another step to hamper the flow of capital to the New Hebrides:

## 4 Jailed in Israel For Setting Fires

JERUSALEM, April 5 (Reuters).—Two American Jewish girls and two Israeli youths were jailed yesterday for setting fire to Christian institutions.

Feiga Teomin and Peppi Traub of New York, both 19 and both students at Hebrew University, and Shmuel Gode, 17, were sentenced by a district court to 18 months in prison.

They admitted setting the Baptist Center and the Swedish Theological Institution on fire on Feb. 11. A 16-year-old youth, Tuvia Tannebaum, who pleaded guilty to starting a fire at a mission Bible shop on the same day, was sentenced to nine months in prison.

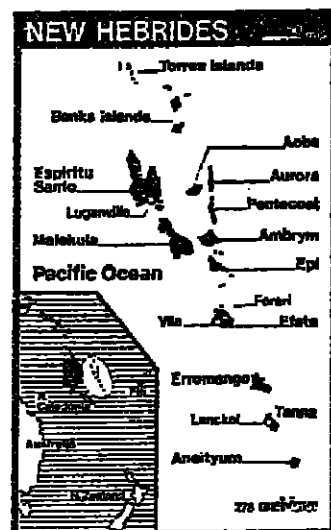
All four told the court that they were former members of the militant Jewish Defense League.

approval of the Australian Reserve Bank now is needed before \$50,000 or more can be transferred here in Australian currency. As a result, funds are being filtered to Vila through Hong Kong and Singapore.

Negotiations between Canberra and London are being held on the communications problem and a British source here said that London would take other measures if an agreement is not reached. He would not say what those alternatives might be, but it is understood that satellite communications are being considered.

For Britain, the local financial potential is not taken lightly. The annual fees paid by companies registering with the British administration in Vila underwrite nearly one-fifth of Britain's \$2.5-million budget here. Local savings accounts have increased to \$5 million from \$1.8 million in three years and the construction boom in homes and offices that accompanied the introduction of the liberal tax regulations helped offset a collapse in the copra industry.

The New Hebrides began attracting international financial interest in 1969 because of the absence of local income and capital gains taxes. In 1971, Britain worried about the political in-



stability of its Caribbean tax havens, provided for the incorporation of "exempted companies" in the New Hebrides which would be free from public scrutiny, or more specifically, from the eyes of foreign tax officials.

New Hebrides had some important things going for it: political stability because of the condominium, the likelihood that independence is at least 10 or 15 years away and the soundness of the local currency, Australian dollars.

British officials also have insured that all particulars of every registered company are closely guarded secrets.

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Smothered as Ethnic Group

## French Laws, Social Pressures Imperil Gypsy Style of Life

PARIS, April 5 (Reuters).—Harassed for centuries, persecuted by the Nazis during World War II and still considered undesirable by a majority of the population, Gypsies still endeavor to pursue their nomadic existence in France.

Life has become increasingly tough for the Gypsies, who are slowly smothered as an ethnic group by modern civilization and its resulting restraints.

They now find it extremely difficult if not impossible to camp on the outskirts of towns or on waste land in the country.

Highways disfigure the landscape, blocks of low-cost apartment buildings sprouting around big cities, and above all recent legislation practically outlawing the nomadic way of life, have contributed to the problems of at least 100,000 Gypsies in France.

Several tribes have been scattered. Many have been compelled to leave the Paris region, where they have lived for centuries. Others have moved to seemingly untroubled places, hoping that their situation will improve.

A resolution calling for a halt to discrimination against 300,000 Gypsies living in the 18 member countries of the Council of Europe was adopted in September, 1969, by the council's consultative

assembly. But the council's recommendations have remained almost a dead letter here.

Spanish and Catalan Gypsies and the Roma, the Sinti, the Manouches and the Yeniches, form the main groups of nomads living in France. The Manouches usually sell second-hand goods or collect scrap metals. The Roma and the Sinti are better known as craftsmen. The Yeniches mostly peddle goods near provincial towns while the Spanish and Catalan Gypsies tend to be less organized with many of them reduced to begging, especially in big cities.

A Gypsy named Maroo, 36, who

is married and has five children, now lives near the Paris Flea Market, where he works as a second-hand goods dealer.

"Things are getting worse," Maroo said recently. "We are increasingly harassed by the population and the police. People still believe stupid old legends about Gypsies being kidnappers or sorcerers."

"The life of a Gypsy is to travel. We are the bedouins of Europe and above all we prize our independence," he said.

Maroo has traveled a lot. Before being a second-hand dealer, he was a tinker. He also joined the army.

"Military service is compulsory in France, even for Gypsies," he said. "Many of them behaved bravely in the army, but what did we get in return?"

"And what about justice? The son of a non-Gypsy would only receive a good spanking if he steals a bar of chocolate. But for such a small theft the son of a Gypsy would be sent to reform school," Maroo said.

The French Association of Gypsy Studies sounded an alarm recently by saying in a report that a law passed in December, 1972, which practically outlawed peddling and door-to-door selling, seriously compromised the future of Gypsies.

The report emphasized that most Gypsies were illiterate and could not find jobs other than peddling, selling old clothes or collecting scrap metal.

The report finally called on French society to change its whole attitude toward the Gypsies to save them from dying out.

## Pilots at Air France To Strike on Tuesday

To Strike on Tuesday

PARIS, April 5 (AP).—Air France pilots announced yesterday they would strike for a week starting Tuesday to protest the suspension of a pilot who refused to land a jumbo jet at the newly opened Charles de Gaulle Airport.

The action by the pilots, Georges Batge, on March 23 was an outgrowth of pilot grievances concerning the new airport at Roissy-en-France, 17 miles north of Paris.

A spokesman for the French National Airline Pilots Union said other grievances, including the transfer of personnel to the new airport, which opened March 24, reimbursement for travel to the airport and extra time spent going from homes located near Orly Airport to Charles de Gaulle. The two airports are about 35 miles apart.

## 2,000th Anniversary Of Segovia Aqueduct

SEGOVIA, Spain, April 5 (UPI).—Information and Tourism Minister Pio Cabanillas yesterday presided at ceremonies marking the 2,000th anniversary of the building of the aqueduct here, which is considered by specialists as one of the world's finest remaining examples of Roman architecture.

The aqueduct—813 meters long and 28 meters tall—is still used to carry water in this city north of Madrid. Celebration will continue throughout the summer.

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By Issuing 'Pessimistic' Reports on Talks

## Pravda Says U.S. Press Sabotages Détente

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP).—Pravda has accused The New York Times, The Washington Post and other American newspapers of "obvious political sabotage" of Soviet-American negotiations because of "pessimistic" reports that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had failed to

achieve negotiating breakthroughs during recent talks here.

The authoritative commentary, expanding on two earlier attacks by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the French press and the Western press in general, was directed particularly at suggestions that the Kissinger mission had failed because of the Kremlin's intransigence.

It was not clear whether Moscow might also be chastising Mr. Kissinger. Dispatches written by newsmen traveling with him are often based, at least in part, on informal comments made by the secretary himself.

"Certain organs of the American bourgeois press, especially such influential newspapers as The New York Times and The Washington Post, indulge in irresponsible misinformation, contrary to the facts," Pravda asserted yesterday.

"They try, with all their force, to represent the whole business in such a way as to create the impression that the Moscow mission of H. Kissinger has 'failed' completely because of the Kremlin's hard line."

The New York Times did not publish such a comment. [The Washington Post refused to discuss whether it had published such a comment.]

"What are the sources of the 'pessimism' of The New York Times and The Washington Post, as well as of some other newspapers, Pravda asked. "Are we not witnesses of disguised sabotage of the development of the Soviet-American dialogue?"

"Observers Quoted"

The paper's Washington correspondent, Boris Strelnikov, asserted that some "local political observers" were convinced that "Yes, he has obvious political sabotage." In an authoritative Pravda commentary, quoting unidentified observers is a standard way of presenting the Kremlin's own view.

The sharpness of the attack indicated the sensitivity of the leadership headed by Mr. Brezhnev, and presumably of Mr. Brezhnev personally, to any public indications that the Kremlin's defense policy was in trouble in Washington.

Some Western European specialists suggested that the commentary might also have been intended by the Brezhnev group as a warning to internal hard-liners not to push too hard on some issues because this would raise insurmountable obstacles in Washington.

Pravda said that a "motley coalition" had come out against development of Soviet-American relations, including "representatives of the military-industrial complex, extreme rightist organizations, Zionist circles and their agents in the American Congress."

The Soviet press attacks the "military-industrial complex" almost daily while simultaneously printing reports of intense interest in Soviet-American trade by large U.S. corporations and their leading defense contractors.



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
TITO TROPHY—Yugoslavian President with the 500-pound bear he shot Thursday while on a two-day hunting trip near Bugojno in central Yugoslavia.

## The Vatican Devil's Advocate Argues That Job Is Not Hellish

By William Tuohy

VATICAN CITY, April 5.—The sparsely furnished, unmarked, third-floor office above St. Peter's Square is occupied by an amiable Spanish monk who bears the imposing ecclesiastical title: General Promoter of the Faith.

The Rev. Rafael Perez, however, is more familiarly known as the devil's advocate. And he is a very busy man these days because of pressures from various parts of the world to have local candidates beatified or canonized for the Holy Year of 1975.

Active and energetic at 72, Father Perez seems hardly the type of person to carry the somewhat fearsome title, which derives from his role in examining the backgrounds of candidates for sainthood.

Around the Vatican some priests refer jokingly to Father Perez and his four assistants as "the devil's advocate and his little devils."

A nun, who is a member of an order whose late leader has been proposed for beatification, was heard to remark of the kindly Father Perez: "How can he be so cruel as to try to find something wrong with our beloved mother-founder?"

"I am not an enemy of saintly people," Father Perez said, "nor are we working night and day to destroy their candidates. But it is our job to make sure that everything is done according to canon law."

"And in this way, we ensure that there are no gaps or false information in the candidate's cause."

When a candidate is proposed for sainthood by the local bishop or the religious order to which he belongs, the case of the candidate is sent to the Vatican. Pope John XXIII, by the Vatican itself, a postulator of the "cause" is appointed. He is charged with compiling the evidence of the candidate's "heroic sanctity": a holy life, saintly disposition and miracles.

Similarly, the Vatican appoints a promoter of the faith to review the evidence of the cause and to advise the pope in accordance with the provisions of canon law. It is this responsibility that over the years earned the promoter of the faith the dubious nickname, devil's advocate.

"Actually," Father Perez said, "we perceive of our role as a positive one, not a negative one. We are not out to destroy the cause but to make sure that it is presented properly."

Toward that end, Father Perez's office is jammed with huge scrolls containing the files on about 1,200 candidates for sainthood.

The postulator presents his evidence and the promoters of the faith respond in a separate report called "Difficulties and Controversies" on their reading of the evidence.

"We look into the candidate's whole life," Father Perez said. "He may have done great things when he was 50 or 60, but what about earlier? We compare the various pertinent texts and witness. We attempt to illuminate obscure phases of his career."

"Contemporary candidates are easier to investigate. It is very difficult to get precise information about causes dating four or five centuries back."

Actually, in recent years, there has been a tendency in the church to push more socially relevant saints—modern martyrs and social workers rather than ancient popes and heads of religious orders.

After the evidence is amassed, a group of theologians, including Father Perez himself, votes on whether the cause should be approved and forwarded to the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints.

Meanwhile, a special committee decides on the validity of the miracles worked in the candidate's name.

A heavy majority of the theologians is needed to bring a cause before the congregation, whose approval moves it up for the pope's final decision.

"You shouldn't think of our job as that of a public prosecutor," Father Perez said. "We

## Obituaries

## Richard Crossman, U.K. Labor Politician

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, April 5.—Richard Crossman, 65, an upper-class academic and an intellectual of politics, who was one of the Labor party's top leaders, died today at his home in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

His wife disclosed last week that he had cancer of the liver and was not expected to live many days. He had known of his illness since September.

It was a strong sense of social justice that took Mr. Crossman into the Labor party. But he was never completely at ease with the machinery of party politics, although he was a good administrator as minister of housing and local government and later as social services secretary in former Labor party governments. He was leader of the House of Commons from 1968 to 1970.

A man of mercurial vitality with a strong maverick strain, he combined political, journalistic and academic talents and won prominence in all three fields.

New Statesman

He gave up active politics with the defeat of the Labor government in 1970 and briefly edited the New Statesman, a leftist weekly, in which he launched some remarkable attacks on the way the government had been conducted under Harold Wilson from 1964 to 1970.

More recently, he wrote a weekly column for the Times of London and conducted a lively weekly debate on television about the nature of politics and government.

In 1940, his knowledge of Germany resulted in his appointment to head a psychological warfare executive. After the allied landing in North Africa, he went to Algiers and with an American expert, C.D. Jackson, built up a special propaganda section.

In 1943, he worked on psychological aspects of the Normandy landings.

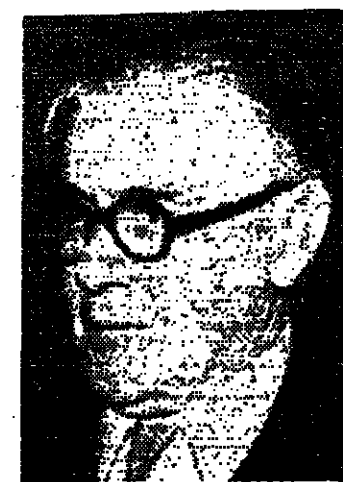
His special interests included Israel, beginning with his service on the Anglo-American Palestine Commission in 1946.

He regarded his contribution to Israel as "the most thrilling, probably the most useful episode in my political life."

He edited "The God That Failed."

Austrian Doctors Strike

VIENNA, April 5 (AP).—Doctors staged a one-day strike throughout Austria today to protest a bill to be passed shortly in the Austrian parliament, allowing health check-ups to be made by hospital staff as well as doctors.



Richard Crossman

book was "The Forest and the Sea: A Look at the Economy of Nature and the Ecology of Man." Published 14 years ago, it was instrumental in calling laymen's attention to a wide range of biological information about the interrelationship of man and nature.

Leland I. Doan

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP).—Leland I. Doan, 70, former president of the Dow Chemical Co., died yesterday at his home in Midland, Mich.

He was president of Dow from 1949 to 1962. It had 14,000 employees and \$200 million in annual sales when he became president and 31,000 employees and \$890 million in sales when he stepped down.

A. Y. Jackson

KLEINBERG, Ontario, April 5 (AP).—Canadian landscape painter A.Y. Jackson, 91, died early today in a nursing home in this community north of Toronto.

Beginning in 1920, he attempted to create a Canadian style of painting, based on numerous journeys into the wilderness and northern areas of Canada.

Baby Laurence

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI).—Baby Laurence, 53, a jazz dancer of the big-band and nightclub era, died Tuesday of cancer at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. It became known today.

In the 1940s, he worked with Duke Ellington, Woody Herman and Count Basie in stage shows or on tour. He also appeared at the Newport Jazz Festival. His final appearance was with Josephine Baker at the Palace Theater in December.

## Heart Research Plan Finally Issued in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—After 19 months, the Nixon administration has released a presidential commission's report that recommends that the government pour at least \$250 million a year into heart-disease research.

The report ordered by President Nixon in his 1971 health message, "Idol by the wayside," a spokesman for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said. It was said to have been received with "a lack of enthusiasm" in the Office of Management and Budget because it did not set priorities and ignored "budgetary restraints."

## Sadat Amnesties 2,081 Prisoners

CAIRO, April 5 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat yesterday granted amnesty to 2,081 persons jailed for political and criminal offenses, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency did not break down the figure into categories, but said the political prisoners were jailed for involvement in state security cases and that the amnesty orders were given on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammed's birthday, which will be celebrated tomorrow.

A number of political prisoners have complained to Mr. Sadat that they have spent 20 years in jail and that traditional amnesty has not been granted them. Ali Amin, editor of Al-Ahram, wrote in a recent column, "ings into readable, nontechnical

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## PLO Denies Views Of Aide in London

BEIRUT, April 5 (Reuters).—The Palestine Liberation Organization last night disavowed itself from statements attributed to its representatives in London, said Hammami.

Mr. Hammami was quoted by the London Evening Chronicle as saying that PLO leader Yasser Arafat was prepared to live in harmony with Israel, provided the Palestinians state is formed. He also said there must be two states in Palestine, one Israeli, one Palestinian.

Commenting on the report, a PLO spokesman said that Mr. Hammami's quoted remarks "do not reflect PLO views."

The spokesman reiterated that "the strategic aim sought by the PLO is the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state on all Palestinian territory where all—Muslims, Christians and Jews—can coexist in equality, justice and brotherhood without discrimination, racism or fascism."

## Uruguay Seizes 13 as Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 5 (AP).—Police announced the capture of 13 Tupamaro urban guerrillas yesterday in the second major anti-guerrilla raid in three days.

The guerrillas were caught at a private residence and were said to have been involved in distributing subversive literature, the announcement said.

On Monday, a suspected Tupamaro and a soldier were killed when military security forces raided a downtown Montevideo bar. Three guerrillas escaped in the incident.

## Yablonski 'Knew Too Much,' Was Slain, Court Told

MEDIA, Pa., April 5 (AP).—A United Mine Workers official convicted of participating in the murder of Joseph Yablonski says that Albert Pass, the UMW official who enlisted him in the plot, claimed "Yablonski knew too much about the affairs of the union [and] had to be knocked off."

William Prater, 53, one of the key prosecution witnesses at the murder trial of former UMW president W. A. "Tony" Boyle, testified yesterday, "I was very shocked" when asked to find "somebody who might do it" for \$5,000.

Later, Prater said, he recruited Silas Huddleston, 65, whom he described as "a most trusted friend of mine"—and Huddleston eventually hired the killers.

"He [Huddleston] said his boys would take care of the Yablonski killing, and he told about them breaking into a home and getting a pack of guns, including a machine gun, and rifles," Prater testified.

Boyle, 72, is accused of ordering Mr. Yablonski's slaying, and authorizing \$20,000 in union funds to pay the hired killers.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were slain Dec. 31, 1969, in their home.

## Scandinavia Asks Pressure on Chile

COPENHAGEN, April 5 (AP).—Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland called today for more world pressure against what they called political persecution in Chile.

Their foreign ministers also agreed at a meeting here to study how pressure might be applied to force Pinochet to end his persecution to his African territories.

But they temporarily put aside the question of recognition of Guinea-Bissau, which was proclaimed independent last year by rebels against Portugal's colonial rule.

## Pope Asks Funds To Save Church In Holy Land

VATICAN CITY, April 5 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today appealed to Roman Catholics to give money toward keeping the church alive in the Holy Land, because war and emigration have made it unable to support itself there.

"Internal divisions, persecutions from without and, since some time now, emigration have weakened it, leaving it no longer self-supporting and, therefore, in need of our understanding and of our moral and material help," the Pontiff said in an apostolic exhortation.

Unfortunately, the local church is lacking material means," he said. "It is also suffering from the serious and prolonged consequences of the war that, it can be said, has been going on for decades."

Pope Paul said that if the 100,000-member Catholic community in the Holy Land "is to insure its continued survival," then the Christians of the whole world must be generous and help the church in Jerusalem with the charity of their prayers, the warmth of their understanding and the tangible expression of their solidarity.

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## French Paper Admits Callaghan Misquoted

PARIS, April 5 (Reuters).—The French newspaper Le Monde today admitted it had slightly misquoted British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan as saying that Britain's withdrawal from the Common Market was inevitable but said that this did not alter the essence of the report.

Le Monde reported yesterday that Mr. Callaghan recently told the ambassador of a West European nation: "I have no desire to leave the community but I can't help thinking that it will be inevitable."

Today, the paper conceded that, due to a typing error, it had used the word "thinking" instead of "feeling" but said the difference only amounted to a nuance.

## Airline in U.S. Loses Suit to Stewardesses

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—A federal judge has ordered Northwest Airlines to pay back salary and interest to all stewardesses who were fired since 1965 for being overweight or who since 1968 received less money than men doing the same work.

He also ruled that the airline must reimburse stewardesses for each time since 1968 they were forced to share with another stewardess a hotel room during layovers while men doing the same work were given a single room.

The suit was filed by the National Air Transport Association, which represents the airline industry.

The airline industry has argued that the suit is an attempt to circumvent the National Labor Relations Act.

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The airline industry has argued that the suit is an attempt to circumvent the National Labor Relations Act.

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## Europe After Pompidou

Georges Pompidou, as President of France, did his country the great service of demonstrating that its political system could survive without De Gaulle. It needs to be remembered that in 1969, when Mr. Pompidou came to power, the dominant party in French politics and the constitution itself had been built around one gigantic and unique figure. A very great man like Gen. de Gaulle raises troubling questions for a democracy, whose citizens have to wonder how they will get along when he is gone. Under Mr. Pompidou, France got along well. There was no slipping back into the weaknesses and confusions of the 1950s. Since the supply of great men is short, democracies owe a large debt to those men who can make things run by shrewd intelligence rather than by heroic vision. The death of Mr. Pompidou brings into question once again the future of the Gaullist movement, now one political generation removed from its founder. The coming presidential election, therefore, comes at a particularly uncertain moment for the French government.

To most Frenchmen, the Pompidou years will probably be memorable less for politics than for great and sustained economic growth. To put it in comparative terms, these were the years in which it became clear that France's national wealth was going to be substantially greater than that of its old rival, Britain. In many respects the French standard of living was higher than that of its larger and more heavily industrialized neighbor, West Germany. But now France's inflation rate is high and accelerating. The enormous growth of foreign trade has left France, like all of the industrial countries, more vulnerable to world trends than no one nation can control. The enormous increases in the price of oil, now France's basic fuel and nearly all of it imported, casts a shadow over the country's very high level of prosperity.

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For the rest of Europe, and for the United States, it matters a very great deal how the next French government goes about protecting that new prosperity. President Pompidou permitted the admission of Britain to the Common Market but stubbornly resisted any further integration of the European Community. In collaboration with the previous British government, the French successfully prevented any joint European resistance to the Arabs' initial oil embargoes last fall. Subsequently France blocked the collaboration of oil-consuming countries that the United States attempted to organize. Instead it proceeded with plans for an explicitly European relationship with the Arabs. But now that initiative is blocked. The new British government has made consultation with the United States a condition for the conference between the Common Market and the Arabs. The French responded this week by vetoing that proposal for transatlantic consultation. The result seems to be a complete stalemate.

This stalemate goes considerably beyond oil. The dispute over oil is only the most obvious and urgent of the long, tedious list of economic and diplomatic issues on which the Common Market is now stuck fast. The idea of a European monetary union has been all but abandoned. The program to develop backward regions has been stalled all winter. The more apprehensive the European governments become about inflation and un-

employment, the less willing they seem to be to trust each other. These issues are now being forced by the determination of the new British government to renegotiate the terms under which Britain entered the Common Market. While the British have not made clear precisely what changes they seek, and perhaps are not entirely decided themselves, one obvious target is the Common Market's agricultural policy. It benefits above all the French farmer, and France has never shown any willingness to change it. The number and importance of these disputes begins to raise the question whether there is going to be a Common Market in anything more than name.

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France still has a greater influence over European politics than any other nation, particularly at this moment. Britain is under a minority government and, in West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats have suffered sharp losses in the last three consecutive state elections. The next French president will have to set out the condition on which compromises can be worked out, if there are going to be any compromises at all. If not, then governments will have to start work on their own solutions to the economic issues that they were supposed to undertake jointly through the Common Market. Here again, the experience of the oil crisis does not offer any very hopeful precedent. The oil kept flowing through the winter but, in retrospect, it is hard to believe that there was ever much danger of a general embargo against all of the Arabs' European customers. The Arab governments were under a little too much pressure to keep earning foreign exchange. Now the Europeans are paying the new prices without having any very clear strategy for financing them. If the European policy toward the Arabs last winter could be described as calculated disunity, the present state of the oil trade certainly does little to build a case for it.

The stiff insistence on French precedence and national interest is authentic Gaullism. But the circumstances are changing. To many Americans, for example, the French fears of an oppressive American hegemony in European politics will seem profoundly ironic. In view of Mr. Nixon's deteriorating position here at home, it seems hardly likely that the European friends of the United States will find themselves suffering from any excessive zeal or push in American policy as the months go by. The larger danger is the opposite one. But not many Europeans are really aware of the scale of Mr. Nixon's troubles, and the old reflexes against the idea of American control still operate.

The present French government is doubtless correct in assuming that its deliberately abrasive foreign policy is generally popular. But the French election this spring will put that assumption to the test a good deal more abruptly than anyone was expecting. It is too much to suggest that the fate of the Common Market depends upon the outcome of this election alone. But it is probably true that the next French government will decide whether the Market is to be anything more than a rudimentary customs union, and whether Western Europe will be able to deal as a unified region with the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Aharai'

The convulsions gripping Israel's political life for weeks past have suddenly sharpened and intensified, following the initial report a few days ago of the independent investigation into the nation's deficient preparedness on the eve of the October war. The outlook for Premier Golda Meir and her key cabinet partner, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, appears more tenuous with each passing day.

The leaders of Israel's armed forces responded with commendable respect for their country's democratic traditions on learning that they were the target of the investigating commission's criticism. The chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, rightly recognized that he had no option but to step down. With him into retirement went several lower ranking staff officers.

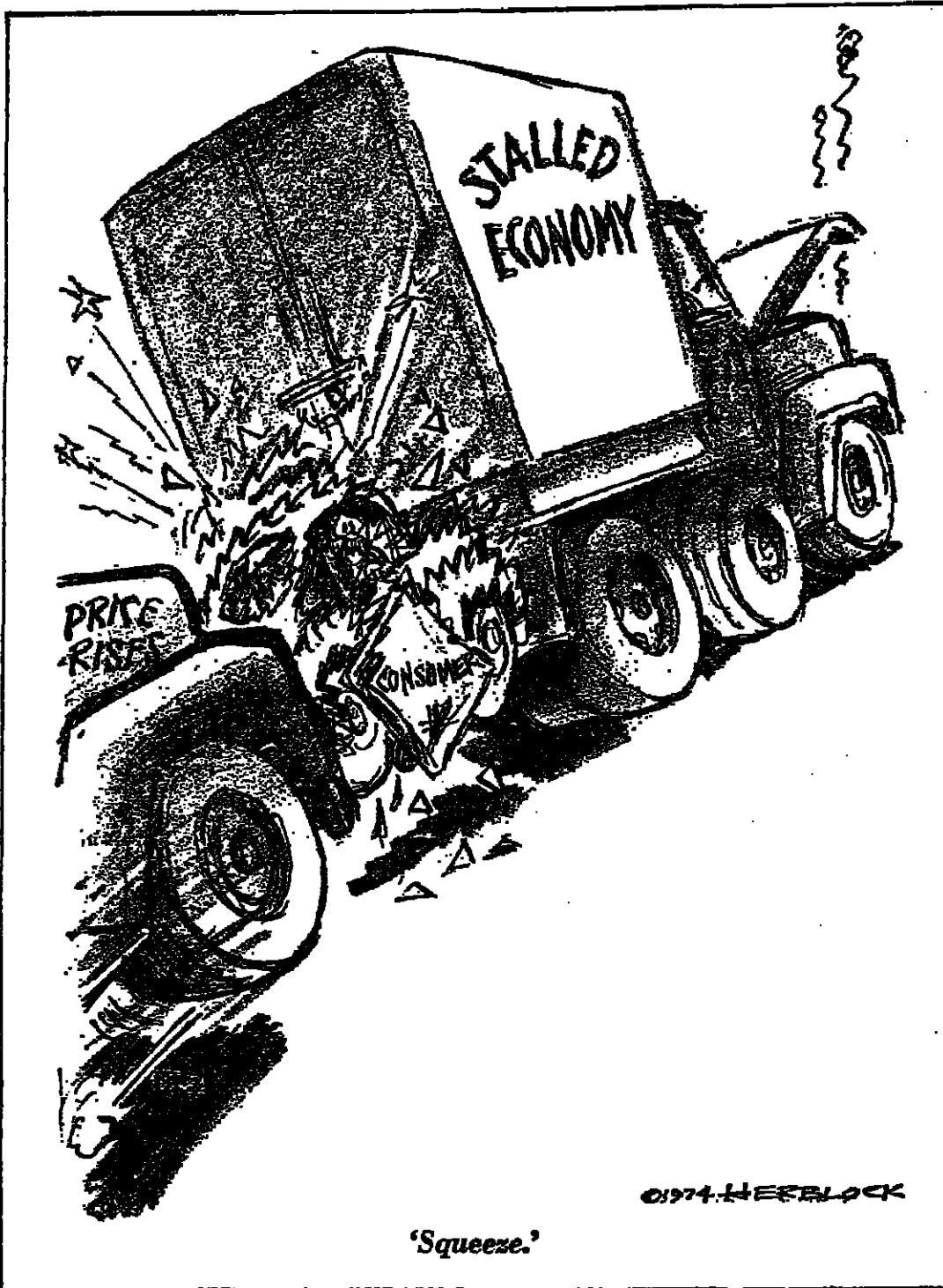
For many of the world's young democracies, such an upheaval at the top of the military staff would be a traumatic event in itself, even if the country were not under daily artillery barrage from a long-hostile neighbor. For Israelis, it is not the extent or the harshness of the official criticism against

respected army officers that is so shocking, but rather that this criticism fell short of where many believe it should have been aimed.

This sentiment arises from a fundamental doctrine of the Israeli armed forces, embodied in the Hebrew command "Aharai"—"Follow me." In tactics this familiar order means that the commander always moves into attack in front of his men. In broader terms, "Aharai" implies that those at the top assume full responsibility for whatever happens under their authority.

As a former chief of staff, Mr. Dayan himself helped to elevate this military doctrine to the level of a national tradition. On that tradition, influential members of Mrs. Meir's own Labor party—to say nothing of the parliamentary opposition—are stepping up their outspoken criticism of the top leadership and demanding at least that the defense minister recognize that he cannot shirk all responsibility for last fall's acknowledged policy errors, which cost the nation so dearly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## A U.S. Fable of the Other Henry

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time—this was away back in April of 1974—the human race suddenly fell into a terrible slump. Everyone, it seemed, was striking out. Nobody could even draw a walk. Nations lost the art of doing what they had done well for centuries. Old friends and allies fell apart, and all heroes vanished from the face of the earth.

The seasons changed. Clocks ran out of time, and it was dark in the morning when it should have been bright and golden with sunshine. The British lost the art of government and even of sailing ships on the sea. The American ran out of gas. The Middle East forgot the pity and religion of their fathers. The Chinese denounced Confucius. And the French lost their skipper and their logic.

Even worse, Larry Conks, Paul Warfield and Jim Klink, the last of the professional football heroes of the Florida peninsula in North America, deserted their faithful multitude in Miami and fled for money to a foreign land. Greed and selfishness prevailed. Daughters left their grieving parents.

### Glorious Past

Then a strange thing happened. The melancholy present suddenly caught up with the glorious past. There was a black man of that time, Henry Aaron by name, full of years and the cunning of the ages, who equalled one of the spectacular baseball achievements of all time. In a vast arena, before a throng in a place called Cincinnati, he hit a 3-and-1 pitch, which is not the sort of pitch a sensible man is supposed to consider, out of the green area of chemical turf (grass had gone out of style in that advanced age) and over the chemical fence.

It was a simple act, really. He merely drew a bead on it, like David on Goliath, and demonstrated that all men are mortal, even the Babe. Concern for the man called Babe, whose name was taken from the biblical character Ruth, told the late Arthur Daley of The New York Times, who was with him in that place, that it didn't mean much to him now and that actually he was very pleased.

The reaction to this stroke of personal skill, patience and persistence was sudden and specta-

cular. The pessimism of the time vanished. Larry MacPhail, who had brought light to that old German city on the Ohio River, said he was sorry the home run (tying Babe Ruth's total of 714 homers) had not bounced off the old laundry roof outside left field in the old Crosley Field, and that Bob O'Farrell, Chick Hefey, Leo Durocher, Red Barber and the rest of his old Rhineland buddies hadn't been there to see it, but like the Babe, he was happy.

### To Believe Again

Meanwhile, there was a transformation in the great Republic. People began to believe again in the possibility of heroes and institutions. Baseball, the dying national sport, revived. Its commissioner, who had ordered Henry Aaron to command the lightning on opening day, began to feel like the late Keweenaw Mountain Landis, the last benevolent dictator of American sport.

Even Washington, which has lately been staggering and blundering in both politics and sports, suddenly realized that all the problems of life might be a little easier if only you had somebody called Henry—Klinkinger or Aaron. Something human had revived the spirit of Washington, a sense of history and a sense of humor. The outsiders had made Washington smile again—Henry the Klinkinger with his wedding and Henry the lovely old geezer, (he's 40), with his home run.

Everything then fell into place. The Congress took heart. The courts began to insist on the law. The President finally figured out his income tax and agreed to fork over. The herring began to run up the Potomac, and even into Rock Creek, defying the pollution. And miraculously, the daffodils, the azaleas, the cherry blossoms, and the willows on the balcony of the Kennedy Center began to bloom again.

It was a miracle—the first since Nixon's comeback in 1968. In the House of Representatives, the Judiciary Committee went about its work. The tax committee and the Internal Revenue Service put out the facts on the President as if he were a careless or cunning butcher in Chicago, trying to save a few extra bucks. So the idea began to get around in Washington that maybe the system wasn't a fraud after all, maybe there were some heroes

and some triumphs that could be equalled or even broken. The news from the locker room in Cincinnati was that Henry Aaron didn't exactly have any of this in mind, but here in the Three-Eye League, everybody is cheering. For sports proved in some ways to be better than politics, and everybody felt a little better after Henry hit it over the fence.

Moral: If you have a new kid, name him Henry.

## The Hidden Political Hand

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Apart from the fact that it was his manner of fighting to the end, President Georges Pompidou had a special reason for remaining at France's helm in the Elysee Palace until, almost at the last instant, he stole off like a wounded bear to die in his own lair on Paris's lovely Ile St. Louis.

That special reason is easily stated: to insure that Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and his left-wing coalition with the Communists should be prevented from taking power. Only nine months ago the President told me in a long conversation, during which he looked more vigorous than had become his wont: "If I had to make the decision today I would stand for office again in 1976. The reason is very simple. I don't want to run the risk that Mitterrand might succeed me. He is capable but he is an ally of the Communists and that is too dangerous."

I recalled that he had often described Mitterrand to me as "a fascist of the left." Pompidou smiled somberly, adding: "That's exactly right. I still believe it."

### Stubborn

One might wonder why the stubborn President, already seriously ill, did not then envision changing the constitutional system with an amendment that would have enabled him to bring into office a vice-president he favored. After all, this was a subject often toyed with by De Gaulle when Pompidou was prime minister.

Pompidou refrained from formalizing such a sugges-

tion because De Gaulle had refused to do so, and because the existing system, produced by the Fifth Republic, best suited the French as it was.

"Our system is less logical" (than America's), he once told me, "but politically the French are always less logical. They are not Cartesian in politics. We never take the necessary steps required for compromises. Our system is complex and illogical—but I suppose it works for us."

One may conjecture that this pragmatic and rather un-French reasoning was what in the end prevented Pompidou, even by the time he knew death was approaching, from taking more decisive steps to proclaim a successor who would benefit from the authority the President had so carefully preserved intact.

### Last Conversation

The very last conversation I had with him was but nine weeks ago. I noted sadly (for he was a long-time friend): "He did not walk with any brinks or vitality. His thinking processes are certainly not in the least impaired. He spoke judiciously and well."

"Nevertheless, for the first time in all the years I have known him, he seemed occasionally to hesitate for considerable periods, giving me the impression of occasional brief short-circuits in his mind. It was being into a state, but it did not function quite as it used to. All in all, a certain sorrowful feeling of sympathy for him—a man who was courageously trying to do his job but fully aware of his own illness."

When I recalled to him several earlier conversations about his willingness to run for re-election and asked if such was still his feeling, he replied, with an effort to smile: "I think I won't answer that. Maybe I am intoxicated with the general. He always liked

to make others guess, conceal his hand and also because the general's successor believed the existing system, produced by the Fifth Republic, best suited the French as it was.

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to make others guess, conceal his hand and also because the general's successor believed the existing system, produced by the Fifth Republic, best suited the French as it was.

"There is no doubt that De Gaulle concealed his hand as among others, thoroughly defied the loyal Pompidou by retiring him as prime minister in 1969 and never leaving any written testament appointing him as presidential choice. The general theory was that of Alexander D. Great, who, when asked on a despatched whom he favored I take over, replied: "The man worthy."

**Tortured Himself**  
But Pompidou, who tortured himself with the thought of Mitterrand in the Elysee, had a chance to give the accolade to one of his own more prominent lieutenants. At this moment there is no evidence that he ever did.

It is of course, possible he left a political testament to be revealed at a propitious moment in the forthcoming electoral campaign. It is also possible that in their final talks the President may have told his closest collaborators secrets that might soon be publicized for political purposes.

So far we know nothing about that death came for Georges Pompidou while he was still "concealing his hand and his intentions" on a matter of paramount interest to himself and France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 6, 1899

NEW YORK—Machines for telegraphing pictures and portraits are being put in place by Mr. Hummel of St. Paul, Minn. The jeweler who invented them. The ones already in the offices of the New York Herald and the Boston Herald work very satisfactorily. Others will be placed in the offices of the Philadelphia Ledger and different newspapers in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. When all are ready, the Herald and the other papers will exchange pictures of the news events in each city on that day.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 6, 1924

NEW YORK—The presidential boom of New York Gov. Al Smith was launched today by Frank P. Walsh, labor attorney and former chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, created by President Wilson. Mr. Walsh told the National Democratic Club that Gov. Smith already has 450 delegates assured, or two-thirds of the number necessary to secure the nomination. Gov. Smith's strong showing in the Wisconsin primaries this week gave great hopes to his legion of followers.

### Young and Old

By William F. Buckley's column, "America's Young and Its Old," March 26: "We share Mr. Buckley's deep concern for the problem of the aged, but find that he fails to demonstrate a similar understanding of the problems and needs of youth. Only equal consideration of the needs of both can reveal the rich possibilities for creative synthesis in Mr. Buckley's proposal."

Although labeled voluntary, this proposal is essentially coercive for college students wishing to matriculate. Under such conditions, students are likely to feel exploited, especially if other sectors of society are not asked to "volunteer" as well. Why not genuinely voluntary, society-wide participation in needed humanitarian services? Each sector could contribute its own resources. Thus, a large corporation might help build a nursing home which

young people and community volunteers would staff. Applying Buckley's definition of "voluntary" service to other sectors reveals a fundamental oversight in his analysis. Imagine requiring a corporation to build one nursing home before its stock could resume trading on the N.Y. Stock Exchange! The young, like corporations, deserve a fair return on their investment. Truly voluntary participation by all elements of society must be encouraged with tangible incentives.

Buckley discusses the advantages of a year of public service for precollege students, but doesn't consider the possibility of a program of equal benefit to high school graduates not going on to college. A voluntary year of service could be of great value as a transition year in which to grow into adult roles and responsibilities. A strong incentive would be to guarantee financial independence, perhaps by subsidizing low-cost housing and food services. This would permit youth volunteers to leave the family and fulfill often frustrated desires to become more independent and productive members of society. Shared housing could provide the basis for an educative as well as supportive social context during the transition year, and, most importantly, such a community could heighten an appreciation of collective as well as personal service.

Buckley's idea of using free youth labor is a simple economic solution to the costly problem of the aged. But only a program of worthwhile incentive to voluntary service from all levels of society creates a humanizing structure which especially benefits "America's Young and Its Old," both tragically isolated elements of society.

DAVID and CORNELIA KLIMCZAK  
London.



## Network's Future an Enigma

## China Is Pulling Out Forces From Its Roads in North Laos

By H.D.S. Greenway

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 5 (UPI).—For 14 years in the wild mountains of northwestern Laos on the frontiers of Burma and China, the Chinese have been building a sophisticated network of roads.

The best of the roads, running southwest from Muong Sai to Pak Beng on the Mekong River, is a masterpiece of engineering. Yet the Chinese have never admitted its existence. Until about a year ago, it was one of the best fortified roads in the world. It was guarded by battalions of infantry and 100-mm anti-aircraft guns tied into China's most sophisticated radar.

Any plane flying over the road was fired upon. An Air America pilot, Jim Rhyne, had a leg blown off in 1972 by a burst of fire while flying too near the road.

## Regime Assailed On Treatment of Greek Ex-Leader

ATHENS, April 5 (Reuters).

Demetrios Papaspyrou, a former speaker of the Greek parliament, today criticized the government for its treatment of opposition leader George Kostas.

Mr. Kostas, the leader of the Center Union party, was sent to the barren Aegean island of Yeros last month for welcoming Britain's cancellation of a naval goodwill visit.

Mr. Papaspyrou said in a written statement sent to foreign correspondents that "conditions on the island are horrible and inhuman."

He said that Mr. Kostas' views "expressed fully the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people and the political world."

The government announced today that the Athens military tribunal yesterday sentenced 26 persons to prison terms ranging from four to 24 months for a variety of violations.

Those sentenced included three students who received 24 months each for distributing leaflets and two Athenian workers who were given six months each for spreading false rumors.

Seven merchants were sentenced for overpricing and two for refusing to sell iron bars for concrete.

George Sotiriadis, an official of the Ministry of Public Works, was sentenced to 18 months for bribes.

## Boy Held in Extortion

SYDNEY, April 5 (Reuters).

A 15-year-old boy was charged here today with threatening to destroy an airliner unless Qantas Airlines paid him Aus. \$500,000 (\$744,000).



SING OUT THE NEWS—Traveling troupe from Shanghai Opera denouncing Confucius and former Defense Minister Lin Biao before large crowd in Shanghai.

Prince Souphanouvong for the left and Prince Souvanna for the rightists finally agreed upon a tripartite government in June, 1962.

Two Weeks Earlier

But scarcely two weeks earlier, the leftist Pathet Lao mortared the northwestern town of Nam Tha and the rightist forces under Gen. Phoumi Nosavan fled in panic all the way back to the Mekong, where they swam across the river to Thailand. The Thais screamed that their security was threatened and President Kennedy sent U.S. Marines to bolster their morale.

That same year, China fought a brief war with India in the Himalayas. At the time it was branded in the West as a brazen act of Chinese aggression, but now it is generally recognized that India provoked the conflict.

These events may have caused the Chinese to worry about their entire southern flank. The Americans had demonstrated their ability to move troops quickly into the region and the Americans were already embarked on an extensive road building project of their own in northeast Thailand.

Thus the decision to build more roads in Laos may have been defensive rather than offensive. If China were to be threatened by a hostile power, it would just as soon meet the enemy before it reached Chinese soil, as in Korea. In the late 1960s, with the Americans fully engaged in Indochina, with Americans bombing eastern Laos and U.S.-paid mercenaries active in the north, the Chinese began pushing another road down from Yunnan Province to the town of Muong Sai, which was a major Pathet Lao headquarters in the northwest. Later, many spurs were added.

Roads Not Bombed

The Americans were involved in the northwest to the extent that the CIA trained Thai and local irregulars, and operations were conducted into China, but they did not bomb the northwest or the roads.

Just before the 1973 cease-fire in Laos, the Pathet Lao mopped up many of the government outposts and bases in the north-

west. At the same time, the Chinese embarked on a crash program to push yet another road from Nam Tha southwest toward the Mekong River town of Ban Houei Sai on the Thai border.

At present, all new construction has stopped except for a spur from Muong Sai to Nam Bak, which could conceivably serve to bypass the Ou River rapids in order to facilitate river transport down the Ou into the Mekong.

## Civil Rights Sacrificed for Order

## Filipinos Divided on Martial-Law Results

By Sydney H. Schanberg

MANTILA (NYT).—Antonio Rojas is a poor, 27-year-old farmer in the village of Tulun-gating in the southern Philippines. "Before martial law," he says, "there was a lot of crime here. Thieves used to steal our coconuts and sometimes they would take clothes from our houses. Now crime is much less."

Mr. Rojas' remark is one heard these days all over this nation of islands on the rim of Southeast Asia, a nation whose 40 million people have been living under a martial-law government for the last year and a half.

Whether in metropolitan Manila or in the smallest villages, people say that crime is down, streets are cleaner and almost everything is done more efficiently.

The supporters of President Ferdinand Marcos, who declared martial law on Sept. 21, 1972, ostensibly to thwart plots by Communists and others to seize power, take these comments to mean that the measure has been a success.

But for many Filipinos and foreign analysts, the verdict is not yet in. They question whether, in trying to bring some stability and order to the turbulent Philippines, it was necessary to go as far as to muzzle the press and suspend civil liberties.

These people also wonder whether Filipinos will be as willing, as they seem to be now, to do without their civil rights if prices continue to escalate and the promised economic benefits

of Mr. Marcos' "new society" are not delivered fairly soon.

Most Filipinos seem to agree that some special discipline was needed to straighten out a country where the homicide rate was eight times that of the United States, where politicians ruled by dint of private armies, where civilians had more weapons than the army and police combined, where essential legislation such as land reform was blocked in the faction-ridden Congress and where the economy remained stagnant despite rich natural resources.

Thus, there was general public acceptance of such steps as the nationwide collection of more than half a million firearms, and there was also very little initial complaint about the arrests of several thousands of Mr. Marcos' political opponents and about the shutting down of most

of Manila's newspapers and the rigid censorship of the press. Nevertheless, some discontent has surfaced. It has taken various forms, a principal one being what is heard from the younger and more progressive quarters of the Roman Catholic church. A number of young priests and laymen have been arrested on charges of having given financial and moral support to "subversive elements."

Open opposition to the government has come from two insurgencies, the Communist one in the north, which has been fairly quiet recently, and the Muslim secessionist rebellion in the south, more virulent than it was before martial law.

So far, Mr. Marcos has held on to public support through some lucky economic circumstances, but also through good management. The luck was a sharp increase in the world prices of the Philippines' major exports—copper, sugar, lumber and coconut products.

The good management is conducted by Mr. Marcos' economic minister, who have been given a freer hand under martial law and are credited by foreign analysts with bringing some reason and sense to Manila's economic planning.

Mr. Marcos, 56, says in his book, "Notes on the New Society," that martial law is only a "temporary expedient" and that "we cannot make of this a permanent institution in our national life."

At the same time, he has avoided setting any date either for his political retirement or for new elections.

## Australian Leader Warns of Elections

CANNBERRA, Australia, April 5

(Reuters).—Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said yesterday that he would dissolve the Federal Parliament and hold a general election if vital money bills are rejected.

Mr. Whitlam spoke after the opposition leader, Bill Snedden, said opposition parties would oppose two appropriation bills in the Senate, where the opposition is in the majority.

The bills provide money for the running of the government and are traditionally approved without opposition.

## THE 60's PORTUGUESE TOURISM BEGINS TO BOOST NATIONAL ECONOMY

1967

140

1968

1969

520

1250

1970

1971

1250

1972

1900

1973

1974

6000

1978

25000

TORRALTA launches tourism project in Algarve.

TORRALTA acquires Quinta Sra. Filomena (200,000 sq.m.), overlooking Ria de Alvor.

LAGOS D. ANA BEACH • Hotel Golfinho (140 beds).

PORTIMAO ALVOR BEACH • BARCA DE ALVOR restaurant. • Entertainment complex with swimming pool.

PORTIMAO ALVOR BEACH • Apartment towers D, E and F (480 beds).

TROIA • Troianar restaurant.

PORTIMAO ALVOR BEACH • Apartment towers D, E and F (480 beds). • 32 villas (250 beds). • Typical cellar.

TROIA • Construction starts on the luxury category, Hotel Clube de Troia (\*\*\*\*\*). • Building begins on apartment complex of 1,400 beds, with inauguration scheduled for 1974. • Bico das Lulas restaurant.

PORTIMAO ALVOR BEACH • HOTEL D. JOAO II (440 beds). • a luxury restaurant • self-service • discotheque • supermarket.

LAGOS • Hotel da Praia.

AÇORES/ ANGRA DO HEROISMO • Hotel de Angra.

TORRALTA acquires: • In ALGARVE: 150,000 sq.m. of terrain situated between D. Ana and Camilo beaches, followed by 300,000 sq.m. in Vale de Lagos.

MORGADO de ARGE, on additional 2,000 hectares ideally situated on the Arade river, close to the Alvor and Rocha beaches.

• In the mountainous region of SERRA da ESTRELA, Torralta buys the hotel of the same name and the surrounding 90,000 sq.m. of land.

• In the plains of ALENTEJO, it buys or rents 30,000 hectares of terrain perfect for hunting and fishing. In addition to this natural tourist attraction, the area proves ideal for cattle raising and agricultural development. Yet another benefit for present and future tourist ventures.

TORRALTA acquires: • In ALGARVE: To complement the existing property, close to D. Ana beach (150,000 sq.m.), Torralta buys 30,000 sq.m. adjoining the Hotel da Praia, and a 200,000 sq.m. tract of land, lying between Odessa and Chincato.

• Following this purchase comes the acquisition of the Hotel S. Cristóvão and surrounding area, with plans for a 2,000 bed complex.

• In LISBON, in the heart of the nation's capital, 4,000 sq.m. to accommodate a title of hotels set in its own commercial street, designed for pedestrians only.

LAGOS D. ANA BEACH • Hotel Golfinho (140 beds).

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PORTIMAO ALVOR BEACH • Night-club 666. • Bowling alley. • Construction of 4 more apartment towers (1,000 beds) and hotel (400 beds).

LAGOS D. ANA BEACH • Complete renovation of the Hotel Golfinho.

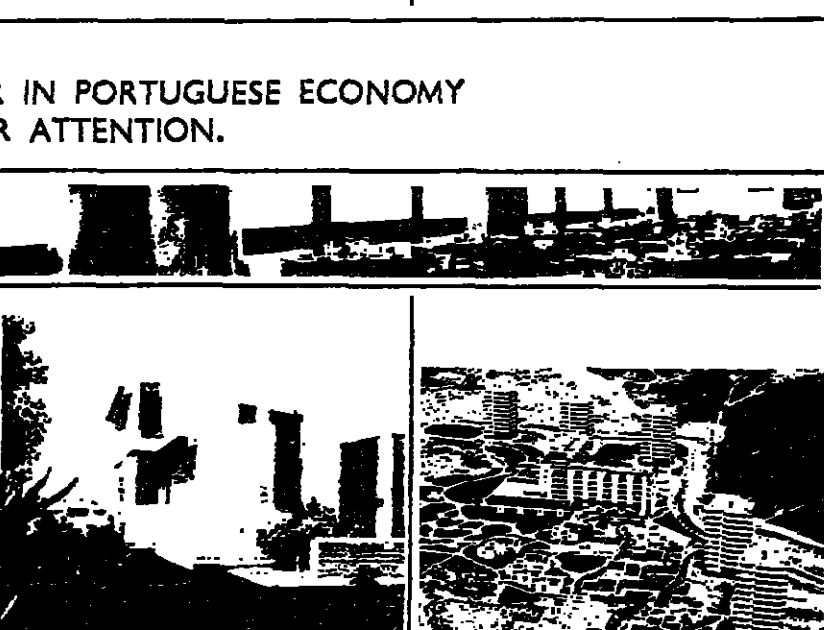
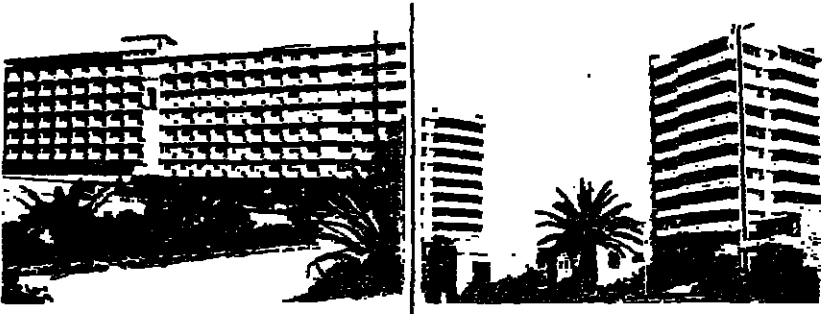
TROIA • Ensemble of Galé. • Self-service for 2,000 meals per hour, cafeteria, bar, shellfish restaurant, ice cream shop, pizzeria, two swimming pools. • SELF-SERVICE FOR STAFF (2,000 meals per hour). • 18-hole golf course, operational 1974. • Construction of 2 apartment towers (600 beds).

SERRA DA ESTRELA • Hotel Serra da Estrela.

TOURISM

OUR WAY OF EXPORTING.

## TORRALTA PORTUGAL



The pace of tourism development speeds up. TORRALTA begins to participate with other enterprises who are expanding their own tourism projects to cover all aspects of the industry.

Participation in the following enterprises:

TURISTRELA — Turismo da Serra da Estrela, S.A.R.L.

ROCHAZUL — Sociedade de Investimentos Imobiliários e Turísticos, S.A.R.L.

TUKOTEL — Turismo de Hotéis dos Açores, S.A.R.L.

RETUR — Residências Turísticas, S.A.R.L.

STPA — Sociedade Turística da Ponta do Adoxe, S.A.R.L.

SOINTAL — Sociedade de Iniciativas Turísticas Algarvias, S.A.R.L.

PRAIAL — Companhia Portuguesa de Turismo, S.A.R.L.

HOTELCAR — Investimentos Hotelários e Transportes Turísticos, S.A.R.L.

ANGLOPOR — Companhia Imobiliária Anglo-Portuguesa, S.A.R.L.

INTERCAL — Companhia Nacional de Construções, S.A.R.L.

BATIPONTE — Construções e Pontes do Portugal, S.A.R.L.

AC — Trabalhos de Arquitectura e Construção, S.A.R.L.

COMENDA — Sociedade Agrícola do Quinto da Comenda de Mangualde, Lda.

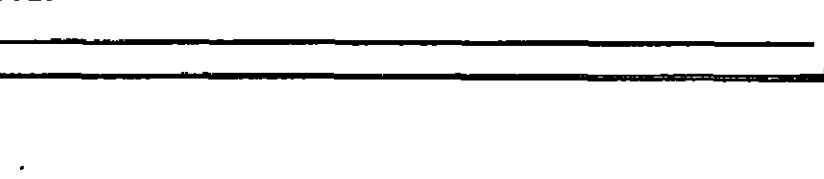
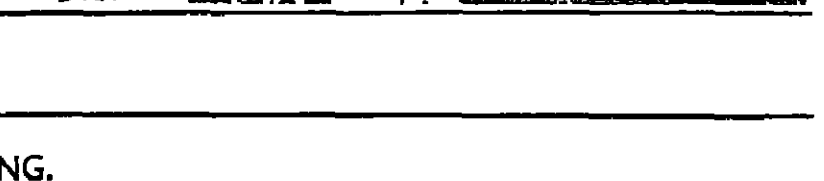
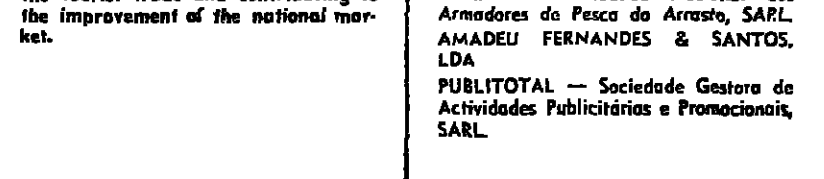
SNAPA — Sociedade Nacional das Armadoras da Pesca do Arroz, S.A.R.L.

AMADEU FERNANDES & SANTOS, Lda.

PUBLITOTAL — Sociedade Gestora das Actividades Publicitárias e Promocionais, S.A.R.L.



Showing remarkable sensitivity to the needs of tourism, TORRALTA is actively involved in the food and fishing industries, thus both ensuring the high quality and quantity required to satisfy the ever increasing demands of the tourist trade and contributing to the improvement of the national market.

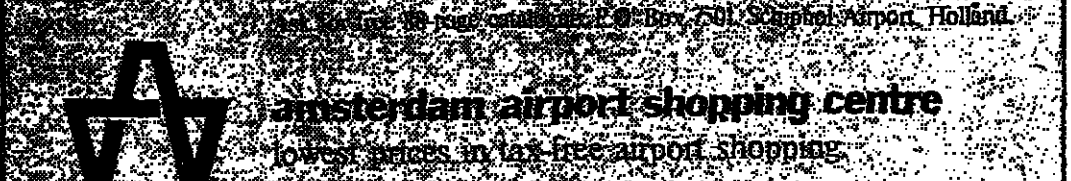


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Over 400 shops, all tax- and duty-free and fully licensed, are guaranteed by the manufacturers to be available from our twenty-five shops, all housed under the same roof.

From shoes, from wines and spirits, tobacco, perfume, chocolate, delicatessen, gifts, flowers, musical instruments, all the latest fashions, cameras, radios, watches, watches, watches, watches and diamonds.

Amsterdam Airport Shopping Centre, lower prices in tax-free airport shopping.





## THE ART MARKET

## What Lies Behind the Record-Breaking London Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 5 (IHT).—With the two most important auctions of the spring season following closely on the extraordinary Vever sale (IHT, March 23-24), Sotheby's is riding high.

Monday and Tuesday the London auction house held the most successful sale of Chinese porcelain ever. It was there that the world record price for any work of art since the pictures was set at \$420,000—the price paid for a Chinese Ming bottle of the early 15th century (IHT, April 3). On Tuesday night this was followed by the controversial auction of the Santa-Maria collection of impressionists which came within inches of causing a row between the British government and Argentina; the day before the sale, Argentine officials were still trying to prevent the sale because the collection had allegedly been taken out of Argentina without an export license.

Peter Wilson, Sotheby's chairman of the board and probably England's ablest auctioneer, held the hammer, emphasizing the seriousness of the occasion.

Yet the contrast between the highly successful Chinese sale and the impressionist sale, in spite of some record prices, was great.

The Chinese sale was entirely

dominated by the mysterious personality of an anonymous collector and spiced by the presence of the Japanese after their silence on the market scene.

According to professional sources, the collector, whose existence had not so far been mentioned in any publication or public statement by auction room spokesmen, is a "resident in Portugal." He is said to have been first interested in Chinese export ware known to English collectors as trade porcelain and to American and French buyers as *Compagnie des Indes*. He is believed to have bought, among other things, most of the major bird-shaped vases which have come

up on the auction market in the past few years. From 18th-century trade porcelain, he moved on to earlier objects. He was the one who paid a record price for a Chinese porcelain jar in June, 1970, when a 14th-century wine jar sold at Christie's for \$220,500.

## Record Broken

On Tuesday afternoon, according to the same sources, he broke this record by buying through a dealer the \$420,000 bottle. Both pieces were so out of the ordinary as to stir the prices paid for them of any general significance. The bottle in blue and white enamel decorated with a dragon, auctioned Tuesday, is by

far the most beautiful of three examples known in the world.

The anonymous collector—never appears at auctions in person nor does he ever buy from the trade to better conceal his identity—was apparently not the only one who thought so: Giuseppe Eskenazi, the well-known London specialist in top-range early Chinese ceramics, bid up to \$400,000 before dropping out. But the intervention of such a determined collector, who is thought to have unlimited wealth, had a great impact on the sale, generally speaking. He also bought according to the same sources the superb blue and white *mei ping*, another blue and white

vase of the Yung-lo period, as was the record bottle, for \$160,000. Again this was a fine piece, ranking in beauty only with those given in the early 17th century by Shah Abbas to the Persian shrine of Ardabil from which they were transferred to the Tehran Archaeological Museum some years ago. A third notable piece, less rare but perfect in its way, went to him for \$28,000.

The other unexpected buyer in the sale was Antonio Costa, a Lisbon dealer who makes few appearances at Chinese auctions but buys a lot when he does. He fought against Romagnoli of Milan for a Tang horseman, which he got at \$16,000, bought another Tang horseman rather better, I thought, for \$15,000 and some rather ugly Tang figures of two dignitaries, respectively \$3 and \$5 centimeters high, for \$7,000.



Paul Klee in Bern in December, 1939. A selection of 74 Klee works (1908-1940) are currently on view in Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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## More Interesting

More interesting still was the active bidding of two Japanese buyers, a dealer and a private collector. The dealer, Goro Sakamoto, who runs the Fugendo Co. in Tokyo bought the large 41-centimeter-high blue and white vase made in the second half of the 14th century for \$170,000. The collector, Seiji Matsuo of Tokyo, acquired two fine blue and white bowls, both of the early Ming period, for \$15,000 and \$6,000 respectively and a very good wine jar made about 1800 with relief decoration in polychrome enamel of the so-called *Fe-Hua* type for \$30,000. Both had been bidding enthusiastically the week before at the auction of Henri Vever's Japanese prints. Obviously the Japanese are still in the market. They have now been joined by Hong Kong Chinese dealers and private buyers. A good blue and white dish of the early 15th century was bought for \$22,000 by T. Y. Chow, a shipping merchant who collects porcelain.

In contrast, the impressionist sale (IHT, April 4) held Tuesday night was less successful. It started brilliantly when an oil by Honoré Daumier, 14.5 by 13 centimeters, a study of three lawyers, made a surprising \$15,000. This was followed by a stunning \$60,000 paid by the Lefrère Galleries of Bruton Street for a brilliant cartoon in watercolor and gouache, 17.5 by 21.5 centimeters. But then the auction floundered a bit: \$85,000 was not all that much for an important preparatory study in oil 45 by 55 centimeters by Eugene Delacroix, dated 1859. And a marvelous self-portrait of Henri Fantin-Latour, 37 by 33 centimeters, painted in 1881, sold miserably at \$8,000. A very good landscape of Claude Monet's best period, the years following his "Impression de Soleil Levant" to which the impressionist movement owed its name, made only \$55,000.

These failures were, it is true, compensated by the high prices made by Toulouse-Lautrec. The world record for the artist was broken when Colnaghi's of London paid \$210,000 for a large pastel and gouache 60 by 80 centimeters. Another Toulouse-Lautrec, in oil, sold later for \$208,000. The artist's tiny sketches reached absurd prices which were, in proportion, much higher still. His minute, badly preserved self-portrait, 19 by 12 centimeters, in pastel soared to \$28,000. Nevertheless, several professionals seemed worried as they realized, all of a sudden, that the wonderful impressionists, supposedly as good as gold, could come a cropper on occasion. This will certainly disturb some of the investment funds too who have been banking on impressionism.

The sale was held under ideal circumstances with inflation prodding bidders and much publicity because of the Argentine government's vain attempt to halt the auction. A film about the collection had been shown on TV before the sale. It may be added that almost every item had a superb pedigree. This worked in some cases and didn't in others: This provides dealers with something to think about.

Around the  
Paris Galleries

Paul Klee, Galerie Karl Plinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to May 11.

This is a remarkable exhibition of 74 works by Paul Klee, many of which belong to private collections and have never been shown before. As soon as one realizes that content has virtually no importance in Klee's work, except as a sort of accessory, one discovers how essentially "Klee" was an artist, sensitively aware of the aesthetic potential of his material, the rhythm and direction it suggests to the mind of the viewer. The show gives eloquent testimony to the artist's diversity, his ability to use whatever language he chose without stepping outside himself. It is, also, a constant pleasure to the eye.

Joaquin Ferrer, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to April 30.

Ferrer's lines have the same brisk, breakneck urgency as the toy trains which zip around bends without slowing down and flash along the straight stretches. They compose a weirdly organized space into which the mind may project tunneled vistas, as though one were trapped inside a camera's diaphragm and each small blade were a potential guillotine. His recent work appears both more schematic and more mordant than that of his exhibition in the same gallery in 1971.

R.K. Roussel, Edmond Vuillard, Galerie Durand-Ruel, 37 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8, to April 26.

Roussel and Vuillard were close friends. They are as different as can be in their art. Roussel favored mythological subjects and a certain lush thickness in the way he applied his color. If one can somehow eliminate the figures, or their antiquarian implications, one discovers a style that is a bit rich for today's taste but not without merit. Vuillard, in the best pieces displayed here, has a knack, deriv-

ed perhaps from the Japanese, of expressing space by means of the unpainted surfaces of his canvases. His highly personal shorthand is the most seductive aspect of his art. The present show includes 25 works—mostly large ones—and reveals how Vuillard sometimes appears to sink into his period and sometimes to rise above it.

Le Choeur de l'Amateur, Galerie Heim, 15 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to April 30.

An eclectic choice of paintings and sculptures, ranging from the 15th to the 18th centuries, from Italian primitives through the Spanish 16th century, some curious scenes of Venice, the Flanders of Teniers, to the France of Houdon.

Carle Alfano, Galerie Sonnabend, 13 Rue Marignan, Paris 6, to April 15.

Alfano takes peculiar detours to produce works that have an attractiveness that is hard to define. Large black canvases are more or less covered by a fine, white handwriting. Some look rather like a score of contemporary music, others densely covered with writing remind one of those large slabs the Romans would cover with closely regimented letters. The enigmatic quality, in conjunction with a delicate visual rhythm, is probably what arouses and holds one's interest.

Michael Gibson.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 5 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

## Films

"All Nudity Shall Be Punished," ("Todo Nudes Sera Castigado") is a most curious and interesting film," says Vincent Canby. Directed by Arnaldo Jabre, it was made in and around Rio de Janeiro. The film, "an exuberant, sometimes slapstick social satire," is, says Canby, "about a rich, self-absorbed, paunchy businessman named Herculeano, whose wife has just died, leaving him despondent." His old maiden aunts and his broken worry. His 18-year-old son so identifies with his dead mother that, after considering a joint

suicide pact with his father, he has sworn himself to celibacy for the rest of his life. "Clearly, here is a family with problems." For much of the time "All Nudity Shall Be Punished" exaggerates and intensifies those problems for "a very funny and deadly serious effect."

## Plays

"My Fat Friend," a British comedy by Charles Laurence, at the Brooks Atkinson Theater, is "a scatterbrained anecdote about a fat girl achieving things to get her man," says Olive Barnes. It has an Anglo-Saxon sense of the ridiculous, topical and appealing humor about diets and dieting. "The outcome is predictable: it is 'a fat play'." It gives an opportunity for a trio of very agreeable and funny performances and a new view of the on-stage homosexual. Barnes said, Lynn Redgrave, John Lithgow and George Rose take part. Robert Moore directed.

"Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide," by Herman Johnson, is at the St. Mark's Playhouse, Dean Ivey directs. Howard Thompson says: "Herman Johnson's genuine flair for writing characterization shaped by cutting, fluid dialogue and the professional performing and staging of the Negro Ensemble Company make its second workshop production of the season rewarding although unpolished. The weakness is the plot, a fiercely dramatic situation with a rebellious Harlem youth framed for murder by two dope-peddling policemen. And the 2 1/2-hour play runs fully 30 minutes too long." Todd Davis, Joyce Hanley, Robert Stocking, Michele Shay and Leon Moreau are among those taking part.

"Pop," a "presumed comic musical" at the Players Theater, did not amuse Olive Barnes. Book and lyrics are by Larry Schill and Chuck Knoll, and the show "incompetently attempts to give some kind of contemporary satirical slant to Shakespeare's Lear story," Barnes says. "One doubts whether the authors would know a satirical slant if one hit them in a sandstorm in Alaska. (The jokes are too feeble to be committed to paper.)"

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## LONDON THEATER

## Anouilh Play Makes Debut In Muddled, Muddled Version

By John Walker

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—Another new small theater has opened in London. Following the Regent Theatre near Oxford Circus, where Lindsay Kemp has pitched his camp, comes the Theatre at New End in Hampstead, perhaps the only part of this city that doesn't need an extra auditorium.

Still, it's welcome, for all that, even if the first production, the British premiere of Jean Anouilh's "You Were So Sweet When You Were Little," first seen in Paris some 18 months ago, muddles and muddles an intriguing play.

The theater itself has been converted from a hospital mortuary and is a tiny oblong room with steeply raked tiers of seats occupying about half the space and some rows of benches taking up another quarter so that the main acting space for this production was one corner of the room, with another smaller area between the seats and the benches.

From my seat, cramped on a bench, it was impossible to see the actors in the secondary area and some of the action in the main arena (to dignify the minute space in which the actors had to turn sideways to pass each other) was also invisible although I was within 6 feet of the performers. To add to the discomfort, the amplification system—switched on throughout for a few seconds of inaudible gabbling from a child—emitted a hum loud enough to drown the quieter passages and distract at even the most impassioned moments.

## Teething Troubles

These are, I hope, teething troubles. What was discouraging was the inept acting of some of the cast, maybe unmoved by the nearness of the audience and the unfinished feeling of the production by the theater's artistic director, Misha Williams.

The play itself is subtitled "Variations on the 'Greatest of Aschylus'" and deals in cunning fashion with the familiar story of Orestes' return to avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon, by killing his mother, Clytemnestra, and her lover, Aegisthus. Anouilh's characters dwell in a sort of hell, actors condemned each day to re-enact this moment of tragedy, with their actions commented upon by a chorus of accompanying musicians who at first denigrate the high-flying passions around them and then take on the characteristics of the tures and attack Orestes.

It is an approach that allows the author to stand back and manipulate the play, shifting perspectives to great effect, at one point robbing Orestes and the rest of their tragic dimensions, at another raising more ordinary suffering to the level of the Greek heroes. The musicians emphasize that their lives are as tragic as any but no one takes notice of them.

The play's central contri-

tion is between generations and between parent and child: Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus on one side, and her murderous children Orestes and Electra on the other. Within this, Anouilh keeps shifting the balance, allowing both idealistically youthful denunciations of middle-aged compromise and middle-aged regrets at the cruelty of the young. Aegisthus identifies himself with Orestes and welcomes the knife thrust that ends his life. There are references both to the student uprising of 1968 and to the French way with Nazi sympathizers at the end of the war.

The only person to whom he denies sympathy is Electra, the one incorruptible character. The play opens with her waiting for Orestes to come and ends—after the killings and tragedy as the other actors prepare to go home—with her waiting for the cyclic events to begin again. She is unchanging through hate.

Angela Pleasance's performance is overwhelming in the small theater—passion becomes her—just as Paul Jones's Orestes underwhelms. Margaret Robertson and Andrew Crawford effectively convey the regrets of middle age.

\*\*\* The Actors Company seems addicted to the Edwardian era. After their successful updating of "It's a Pity She's a Whore," they have given a similar 1900s treatment to Congreve's "The Way of the World" as part of their season at the Wimbledon Theatre, with markedly inferior results.

Karen Mill's dowdy sets are not much help. The opening scene, now set in a London club rather than coffee house, looks as if it takes place in the Brighton Line cloakroom at Victoria Station. Congreve's efforts with witty minor characters such as Pecksnuff and Witwoud will not transform into Edwardian swells, despite the efforts of Matthew Long and John Tordoff.

Although director David Wilham has wrecked a play depending on close social observation, he has achieved an often funny production by encouraging some broadly humorous playing. John Woodvine's rustic Sir Witwoud, causing acute embarrassment to everyone except himself, is a particular delight, and Margery Mason makes Lady Wishfort into an endearingly silly person. Caroline Blackiston's Millamant is pert and Edward Petherbridge's Mirabell grave.

Any young television-oriented child—which means any young child—will enjoy "The Yogi Berra Show" at the Victoria Palace, despite a convoluted story line to get not only Yogi, but Huckleberry Hound and the Flintstones, into the same show. There are some curious moments: particularly a red Indian scene with



John Tordoff, Matthew Long in "The Way of the World."

a black African witchdoctor who talks in a comic Asian Indian manner.

If you can take sentimental ballads sung by a 6-foot-tall bear in a mini-skirt, there are a couple of excellent country-style numbers by Mel Williams as well as some pleasing up-tempo songs.

The larger-than-life Yogi Berra (Neale Gidrum) is the most effective character, spreading a childlike sense of enjoyment that carries the show through its non sequiturs. Michael Reardon, a small and effervescent dancer, adds sparkle to several scenes.

## Sharps &amp; Flats

MUNICH—The rock group Gentle Giant will give a concert at the Theatre on der Brenner Strasse on April 9 at 8 p.m. Elton John will be at the Olympiahalle in the Olympia Park on April 11 at 8 p.m.

\*\*\* ZURICH—The Humphries Singers will give a concert at the Kongresshaus on April 9 at 8:30 p.m.

\*\*\* LONDON—The Rock group War includes a European tour with two engagements at the Rainbow Theatre on April 9 and 10 at 7:30 p.m. Cliff Richards and his show are headlining the Palladium for six weeks.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Hooked on a Feeling" by Blue Swede; and in Great Britain, "Bilby Don't Be a Hero" by Paper Lace.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## ART IN THE UNITED STATES

## Medici Baroque Art On View in Detroit

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT (UPI)—Take the simplest thing, enrich it, make it as elaborate, beautiful and grandiose as possible and don't worry about the cost.

These were the principles that Cosimo III, one of the last rulers of the Medici family, followed in trying to revive the arts in Florence just before the family reign of 400 years ended in 1743. Some of the best examples of the lavish works produced by master craftsmen and artists throughout Europe to meet Cosimo's pompous artistic taste have been brought together for the first time since his reign in an exhibition at the Detroit Institute of Art.

The exhibition, entitled "Twilight of the Medici: Late Baroque Art in Florence: 1670-1743," is a result of four years of scholarship and painstaking diplomatic negotiations. Such museums as the Uffizi, the Bargello and Palazzo Pitti of Florence and many private collectors had to be persuaded to lend the works during a period of increasing art theft and vandalism.

It's getting harder and harder to put together exhibits like this, said Frederick Cummings, director of the institute, who did much of the negotiation. "There's much greater reluctance to lend things now," he added.

Dr. Cummings said that the aid that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford 2d had given to help restore the art treasures of Florence damaged in the floods of 1966 had helped considerably in getting the cooperation of Italian cultural officials in letting the objects leave Italy, and in the selection of Detroit as the only place in the United States where they will be shown.

In addition to Mr. Cummings, the other organizer of the show was Marco Chiarini, director of the Palazzo Pitti, where the exhibition will go after it closes here.

Pointing to a bronze statue of Venus lent by the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Cummings said that the reluctance of the duke was overcome when the museum agreed to clean the statue, which had turned green from being in his garden.

Despite the difficulties, Mr. Cummings was able to round up 310 works, which include bronze and marble sculptures, paintings, tapestries, furniture, drawings, jewelry and many kinds of unusual decorative objects.

Mr. Cummings, whose main interest has been the revival and appreciation of the baroque style, knelt beside a reliquary made of gilt bronze with a roof of rock crystals containing the relics of six patron saints of Florence, shook his head and while run-



Detail from the "Allegory of the Peace Between Florence and Fiesole," from the Baroque art collection now on view in Detroit. The exhibition goes to Italy this summer.

ning his hand over the work, said:

"I still find it hard to believe they sent this."

In assembling the show, Mr. Cummings was not only bucking the reluctance of curators and collectors to part with the works, but also a general neglect and lack of appreciation of the baroque art of this later period.

"Much of this was forgotten and considered too extravagant," he said. "It was against the modern trends of cubism, the simplicity, clean lines of the Bauhaus school." He added that "the late baroque was florid and 'individual' as he pointed before a huge canvas entitled "Allegory of the Peace Between Florence and Fiesole."

The huge painting with many strong contrasts between light and dark is filled with massive figures, such as that of Jupiter, and delicate cherubs making dramatic gestures and clothed in swirling robes.

From the writings of contemporary artists, the painting is credited to Luca Giordano, but he, as even the most prominent artists at the court at that time, is not well known.

Most of the art commissioned by Cosimo III was meant to impress visiting foreign rulers and officials and to express the principles of piety and absolutism.

While the arts flourished from the patronage of Cosimo III and his sons, Ferdinando and Giovanni Gastone, from 1670 to 1743,

when the dynasty ended with the death of his daughter, Ann Maria Luisa, Florence was in decay. The government was in chaos, hungry peasants and bandits roamed the country-side and daily public executions had little effect in stemming the violence.

A visitor to Florence in 1730 wrote: "The people of Florence are very highly taxed; there is an imposition laid upon every thing they either wear or eat; and to keep the people in awe and restrain them from entering into any seditious discourses, there were spies in all companies; and the Cannon in the castle, which were pointed towards the city, were always ready charged in case of any popular insurrection."

But the chaos did not interfere with the production of 100 artists and craftsmen who turned out opulent works for the court. There was often so much that

some works were not displayed, such as four tapestries depicting the four elements—earth, fire, air, water—in human forms. Even today, the tapestries appear undisturbed and look as if they had just come from the workshop.

Wherever possible, works that were in the same rooms in the palaces and homes are exhibited together, giving the viewer some idea of the total effect.

After the exhibition closes on June 2, it will go to the Palazzo Pitti, where it will reopen in mid-July for 12 weeks. The display here is being sponsored by the city of Florence and the Detroit Institute of Arts and is supported by the Founders Society of the Detroit Institute, the Eleanor and Edsel B. Ford Exhibitions Fund, the Ford Motor Company Fund, and by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

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## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A new production of Frank Martin's "Der Sturm," based on Shakespeare's "The Tempest," will have its first performance April 6 at the Zurich Opera, conducted by Matthias Aeschbacher, staged by Lars Rønsten, designed by Tom Businger and with choreography by Geoffrey Casley. In the cast are Renée Lebert, Teresa Maric, Howard Nelson, Rüdiger Wehler and Nigel Douglas. The work had its Swiss premiere in 1959 at the Zurich Opera. Later performances of the new staging will be on April 10, 17, 21 and 26.

Janacek's "Katyá Kabanová" will enter the repertoire of the Vienna State Opera for the first time on April 19 in a production staged by Joachim Herz and designed by Rudolf Heinrich. Janacek's work had its first performance in 1933 at the Zurich Opera. Later performances of the new staging will be on April 22, 26 and 29.

## Bavarian Opera To Tour Japan

MUNICH, April 5 (AP)—The Bavarian State Opera, a company of 326 persons, will tour Japan Sept. 21, Oct. 13.

Opera official Günther Rennert announced plans for the tour and added the troupe would perform four operas, four concertos and about eight experimental presentations in Tokyo and Osaka.

Mr. Rennert estimated the cost of the tour at 3.5 million marks, about \$1.4 million, to be covered mostly by receipts in Japan.

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- Tuesday 30th April**  
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20.00 Fine Wines, including important vintages of Burgundy and Bordeaux.
- Wednesday 1st May**  
10.30 Fine European Silver.  
15.00 Important Russian Silver, Niallo and Enamels.  
20.00 Highly important Works of Art by Carl Fabergé.
- Thursday 2nd May**  
10.00 Magnificent Jewels including the historical Star of South Africa diamond, and important emeralds, rubies and sapphires.

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(Continued on Page 12.)



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## World Prices For Metals Seen Falling

### UN Panel Forecasts Food Cost Rise

GENEVA, April 5 (Reuters).—United Nations economists forecast today that prices of rubber, copper, iron ore, tin, manganese ore, bauxite, alumina and aluminum are likely to fall later this year.

But prices for wheat and rice will probably remain high, declining slightly later in the year, a preliminary assessment by economists of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said.

Tea prices are expected to be substantially higher, and a slight average rise is foreseen in cocoa prices. Sugar prices may decline moderately in the second half of the year, but coffee prices are unlikely to average much less than in 1973.

Prices for vegetable oils and oils are expected to go down, but on average will still be above last year's levels, the UNCTAD survey said.

The economists said their forecasts were based partially on estimates that overall economic expansion in major industrialized countries was unlikely to exceed 1 percent this year.

The expected decline in industrial activity in major importing countries is likely to cause a fall in the price of natural rubber and many metals.

The UNCTAD survey predicted that wheat prices would continue to rise till after the North American and other Northern Hemisphere harvests.

World rice production is expected to be about 5 percent up on last year, and more will be available for export, the survey said.

Surplus production is expected for sugar for the first time in two years.

## Cost of Siberia Development

TOKYO, April 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union wants the United States and Japan to invest about \$7.5 billion to develop oil and other resources in Siberia, a Japanese businessman who has negotiated directly with Soviet leaders said today.

Kogoro Uemura, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told a news conference that large American companies are still interested, despite legislation hostile to trade with the Soviet Union now before the U.S. Congress.

The largest investment sought by the Russians is a loan of \$3.5 billion for development of natural gas fields in the Yakutsk region of Siberia.

In addition, the Russians seek loans totaling \$3 billion for development of the Tyumen oil fields in the Urals.

Mr. Uemura recently returned from Moscow, where he held talks on the projects with Soviet minister of foreign trade Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

"In gas and oil surveys, it is best for us to go in with the Americans," Mr. Uemura said.

"This is because of the sophisti-

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Amoco Plan for North Sea Field

The Amoco-Gas Corp. group has announced plans for developing the Rough gas field in the North Sea. The group consists of Amoco U.K. Petroleum Ltd., a unit of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), which has a 22.2 percent interest in the field, Britain's state-controlled Gas Corp., which has a 50 percent interest, Amerasia Hess Corp., with a 16.7 percent interest, and Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., with an 11.1 percent interest. Amoco, operator for the group, says the field is scheduled to start production in the summer of 1975. The field, 18 miles off the coast of Yorkshire, will be linked to treatment facilities at Eastingby by a 16-inch underwater pipeline. The facilities will be capable of treating 150 million cubic feet of gas a day.

### Ethyl Again Extends Offer for VCA

Ethyl Corp. has again extended its tender offer for VCA Corp.'s common and preferred stock to April 19. The offer, which was extended once before, was scheduled to expire Friday. As of Wednesday, Ethyl, a petroleum and industrial-chemical concern, said it had received tenders of 4,117,178 common shares, or about 94 percent of the 4,383,457 VCA common shares outstanding, and 348,784 preferred shares, or about 82 percent of the 423,000 outstanding. Ethyl is offering \$18.50 for each common share and \$19 for each preferred share, or a total of \$80 million if all shares are tendered. Ethyl said that the New York Stock Exchange has

said it will suspend trading in VCA common and preferred after the close Friday and will apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission to delist the stocks. VCA makes acrylonitrile, and packaging parts.

### U.K. Firm Gets Soviet Contract

John Brown Ltd. of Britain has received a contract valued at more than \$20 million to supply equipment for a plastics plant to be built in the Soviet Union. The plant will produce 200,000 metric tons of high density polyethylene under a process developed by Union Carbide Corp. of the United States. John Brown says the plant will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. The Union Carbide process involves a vapor phase fluid bed reaction technique, John Brown says. The British firm has built, or is building, plants using the Union Carbide process in Britain, Sweden, Australia and Czechoslovakia.

### Kaiser Aluminum Sells Brazilian Unit

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., of the United States, has sold the subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum Do Brasil SA, to Mitsui & Co. and Furukawa Electric Co. of Japan. Kaiser Aluminum Do Brasil makes aluminum electrical conductors at a plant in Lorena. A Kaiser Aluminum spokesman would not disclose the value of the transaction, but said the sale was slightly higher than the book value of Kaiser Aluminum's investment in Kaiser Aluminum Do Brasil, which is 38 percent owned by Kaiser Industries Corp.

### Rising Costs, Declining Sales Cited

## Volkswagen May Lose Money This Year

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, April 5 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk may have a loss in 1974 as a result of rising wages, materials and freight costs combined with declining sales, a company spokesman said today.

VW has not yet announced its 1973 earnings figures, but finance chief Friedrich Thomae said in January that the company had expected to report overall net profit of about 210 million deutsche marks, up from 206.5 million in 1972.

Parent company profit was estimated at 100 million to 110 million marks, up from 88.4 million a year earlier.

However, the spokesman indicated today that unit car sales in the United States, VW's largest single export market, declined about 25 percent in the first three months of this year to 99,500 units from 131,900 a year earlier.

The sharpest market drop was in March when sales sank 34 percent to 31,000 units.

The United States normally accounts for about one-third of VW car sales.

Sales fell elsewhere. The sales picture elsewhere is poor, too, the spokesman indicated, with worldwide deliveries down 21 percent in January and February from year-earlier levels.

The spokesman said the company "hopes" that the downturn in the United States will be reversed in April, May and June. He said that declining sales

have coincided with steeply rising costs. VW agreed to a wage settlement last month with 125,000 German workers that, the firm said, would add 550 million marks to its 1974 personnel expenditures.

In addition, material and freight costs are expected to rise 800 million marks this year, the spokesman said.

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## Burns Vows to Defend Dollar Exchange Value

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI).

Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns vowed yesterday that the United States will not allow the dollar to sink to an undervalued level that would worsen the inflation problem at home.

He revealed to the House subcommittee on international finance that the U.S. government intervened in exchange markets in February and March "to moderate abrupt movements in exchange rates and to prevent the emergence of disorderly conditions" on the markets.

Presumably, the United States bought dollars with German marks or other currencies to prevent the dollar rate from going down further.

"We in the United States certainly cannot accept with equanimity exchange rate movements that clearly undervalue the dollar," Mr. Burns added. "We would our trading partners want us to do that."

Such a policy should make it possible for the fires of inflation to burn themselves out, while it at the same time provides the financial basis for the resumption of orderly economic growth," he told the House subcommittee.

Mr. Burns explained that under a floating rate system the consequences of inflation "may be worse than they would have been" under fixed exchange relationships.

With floating rates, he said, the dollar depreciates when the rate of inflation moves higher here than abroad, resulting in higher costs for imported goods and in higher prices of domestic substitutes.

This intensification of the inflation problem "cannot take place (under fixed rates) so long as international reserves remain sufficient to provide the need for devaluation," Mr. Burns declared.

The dollar has declined "appreciably" in world markets since the end of January, he pointed out. At that time, the average dollar price of 10 other major currencies was only 11 percent above the level of spring, 1970. In July, 1973, those same currencies were 33 percent higher.

By last week, the dollar had gone down and the other currencies up so that the group of foreign currencies was 20 percent higher than the spring of 1970.

Mr. Burns was optimistic on the prospects that the United States and other major currencies would reach agreement this summer on "basic principles and broad features" of a reformed international monetary system.

## Demand for U.S. Bank Loans Pushes Interest Rates Higher

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI).

Strong demand for bank loans continued to surge ahead during the week ended Wednesday, pushing interest rates higher and increasing the likelihood that the prime rate would be back at its 10 percent peak within a week.

According to preliminary figures released yesterday afternoon by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, commercial and industrial loans of 12 major banks here expanded some \$736 million during the banking week.

This was the largest increase for bank loans here since the week ended June 17, 1970, when they rose a record of \$793 million. For a non-tax-payment week, the latest increase was probably the biggest ever.

Bank loans in New York have now increased for six consecutive weeks, making their cumulative rise some \$2.93 billion.

In Chicago, major banks showed a \$147-million increase in commercial and industrial loans for the latest week. As a result, such bank loans there are up about \$1.39 billion since the year-end, an increase that is now running ahead of a year ago.

Part of this unexpected demand for bank credit apparently is coming from corporations that are shifting away from the commercial paper market to banks. The volume of commercial paper outstanding declined during the week ended March 27—the fourth consecutive drop—bringing "the cumulative decrease in paper outstanding to some \$1.99 billion."

Interest rates on commercial paper, notes for loans that corporations make to each other or to other short-term investors, have been climbing faster than the rates banks charge on loans. For 90-day paper, the average rate posted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has moved from 8.58 percent to 9.10 percent to 9.45 percent over the last three weeks.

Offshore Oil Policy  
WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP-DJ).—The President's Council on Environmental Quality has recommended steering offshore oil development away from the southeastern coast and the Gulf of Alaska in favor of areas off New England and Maryland-Delaware-New Jersey.

In a year-long study still unpublished but obtained by the Associated Press, the council warned that high environmental risk would be posed by opening areas off the southeastern Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Alaska and Maryland-Delaware-New Jersey to petroleum development.

The council's study was the first major effort to grapple with the question of drilling for oil off the popular sandy beaches that line the Atlantic from Cape Cod to Florida.

The council said oil spills probably would occur during offshore operations and could damage beaches and wetlands.

It concluded that spills off northern New Jersey and Long Island probably would reach and more frequently and more quickly because of ocean currents near shore than spills farther south off Delaware and Maryland or farther north off New England.

Spills in the Gulf of Alaska would also be likely to reach shore.

The council has circulated its recommendations among federal agencies but refused to make them public before its scheduled publication date of April 18.

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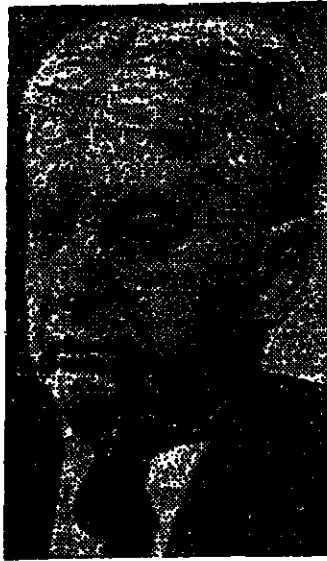
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Arthur Burns

This would include guidelines for floating.

On domestic economic affairs, Mr. Burns reiterated that the Fed, having concluded that inflation "is proceeding at a dangerous pace," will continue to follow a policy of "moderate restraint" in the growth of money supply and bank credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 11.35 points to 847.84. About 1,075 issues declined while only 336 gained.

Volume totaled 11.67 million shares compared with 11.65 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling mostly to the further rise in the prime rate. They also said many investors had pulled back from the market to await an end to the spiral, accounting for the slowness of trading.

Among the biggest losers were IBM off 6 5/8 to 231 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 1/4 to 70 1/2, Du Pont 4 1/2 to 168 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 1/4 to 107 7/8, General Electric 1 1/4 to 54 3/4, Halliburton 5 1/4 to 144, and Pullman 3 3/4 to 58.

Also down a point or more were National Cash Register 1 5/8 to 32 1/8, Burroughs 5 5/8 to 304 5/8, Texas Instruments 2 1/4 to 85 3/4, Polaroid 3 3/8 to 60 1/2, Xerox 3 1/8 to 113 5/8.

Gold mining shares also fell sharply, reflecting weakness in the price of gold bullion in London.

Prior declines in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.63 to 95.91.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.95 to 84.00.

## Stocks Slump As Bank Ups Prime Rate

### Dow Index Drops 11 On Low Turnover

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI).—Another increase in the prime interest rate by some of the nation's largest banks today dealt the New York Stock Exchange its worst drubbing of the week.

Many of the day's most active stocks suffered losses of a point or more, but in general it was the blue chips and glamorous which took the steepest pounding.

Many Wall Street analysts cautioned that the new interest rate boosts could lead to a further erosion in stock prices, which, with the exception of last Wednesday's strong advance, have gone down almost without interruption for three weeks.

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## Jobless Rate Drops in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The U.S. unemployment rate declined slightly in March to 5.1 percent from 5.2 percent of the working population in February, prompting the Nixon administration to voice hope that the nation's economic slowdown will be moderate.

Prior declines, reported today by the Labor Department, was the first in five months and followed a spurt in the jobless rate from its 3 1/2-year low of 4.6 percent in October to 5.3 percent in January.

It remained at that level in February to the surprise of many economists who had predicted still further sharp increases early this year as a result of the softening of the economy and the energy crisis.

Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said the March drop "tends to support the view that the economic slowdown through which we have been passing will be a moderate depth and duration."

However, Mr. Stein did not rule out some increase in the jobless rate later this year as the labor force grows and productivity increases.

Total employment remained essentially unchanged at 85.9 million persons in March. At the same time, the number of people out of work dropped from a seasonally-adjusted 4.7 million in February to 4.6 million last month.

Employment in manufacturing, mainly in the auto industry, continued to decline last month, but was more than offset by increases elsewhere in the economy, the department said.

## Fiat Fights for Survival After Wage Deal Bites Into Profits

By Hilmi Toros

ROME, April 5 (AP).—Italy's Fiat, a multinational empire entrenched on five continents, faces a bumpy road ahead.

The road may even be downhill for the auto maker that has put cars on the streets of Moscow, trucks in the Sahara and tractors in the heartland of Brazil.

Fiat's problem lies at home, where it is Italy's biggest private enterprise, employing around 200,000 persons, and is struggling to remain profitable—and private.

But the screws are being tightened from both ends: From a government admittedly committed to favor labor over management, and from a labor movement determined to bleed the "podroni"—bosses—to bankruptcy unless it gets virtually all its demands.

For the first time in 26 years, Fiat showed a less than year of 30 billion lire (\$45 million). A year earlier, the automaker had recorded a net profit of 18 billion lire under the direction of the Agnelli brothers—Giovanni and Umberto—who have run the company with the firm belief that when Fiat sneezed the entire Italian economy caught cold.

But now even Fiat has caught cold. And unless its engines heat up, Fiat's international operations can suffer too.

Imposed Wage Increase  
Last month the government, called in by Fiat to mediate a new labor contract, imposed a settlement that raised the salary of assembly line workers and foremen alike by \$30 a month. In deadlocked negotiations, Fiat had offered an \$18-a-month increase. The unions had demanded \$38.

The mediator, Labor Minister Luigi Berlinguer, a Marxist socialist, openly admitted that the settlement was too important to

be ruled by economics alone. He called it a "political" accord.

But Umberto Agnelli, 39-year-old managing director, protested: "Fiat lost because a burden was imposed on it which it cannot carry. The company estimates that the new contract will cost the firm an additional 100 billion lire annually at a time when labor costs are already eating up 38 percent of overall sales."

"It's always possible to run the company as a civil servant," Umberto Agnelli said, referring to a notable takeover by the government. "But this is not what I want." He also cautioned that "it might be necessary to seek loans, turning Fiat into a subsidized concern."

Empire Builders  
For years it had been Fiat which practically subsidized the vitality of the economy. The Agnelli family built it into an empire from the rubble of World War II. The Agnellis were compared to the Fords of Detroit, the Rockefellers of New York.

Fiat led Italy's postwar economic miracle, expanding to about 50 assembly and production plants around the world. Fiat also penetrated the Communist East by constructing an automobile factory on the Volga River in the Soviet Union at a cost close to half a billion dollars. The accord, signed in 1966, was the biggest deal between Moscow and a private Western company.

In Turin, often called Italy's Detroit, the sprawling 500-acre Mirafiori production plant used to hum with activity, churning out over 5,000 cars a day. Ultramodern overhead conveyors run for a total length of nearly 135 miles, continuously feeding the assembly lines. In 1968, Fiat bought the prestigious Lancia.

But then, beginning in the late 1960s, labor strife—and occasional violence—kicked the bounce out

of Fiat's—and the economy's—boom. Fiat claims that it is producing 150,000 fewer cars a year, about 10 percent of its annual production, because of strikes.

10% Absenteeism  
In addition, over 10 percent of the assembly-line workers never show up.

Giovanni Agnelli, 53-year-old chairman, calls absenteeism "a crime." But it goes unpunished in Italy because a law for the "protection of the dignity" of the worker prohibits an employer from checking an employee's lines.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

9%	7%	8%+/-	7%	4%	2%	Tennco wt A	279	3	2%	2%	16%	12%	WashNet	
29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	-	9 1/2	80	Tennco pfs.50	9	82%	81%	87%	1 1/2	32 1/2	30%	Wasn p#2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	32 1/2	26%	Texaco	5	537	27%	27%	2 1/2	21	19	WasWP 1.

14	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
15	24%	TexEstr	1.70	6	58	27%	27%	15%	15%	Weste	Me
16	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
17	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
18	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
19	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
20	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
21	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
22	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
23	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
24	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
25	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
26	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
27	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
28	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
29	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
30	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
31	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
32	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
33	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
34	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
35	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
36	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
37	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
38	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
39	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
40	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
41	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
42	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
43	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
44	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
45	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
46	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
47	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
48	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
49	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
50	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
51	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me
52	24%	TexEstr	1.70	10	41	37%	50%	15%	24%	Weste	Me</

16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	12	9 1/4	Thompson	6	12	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	15 1/2	11 1/2	WnPubl
14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	7 1/4	4 1/4	ThrippDs	7	28	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	15 1/2	11 1/2	WnUnion
37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	22 1/4	17 1/4	TI Corp	1.40	8	41	21 1/4	21 1/4	7	60	WnUn of 6

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19	UAL Inc	12	357	27%	25%	25%	1%	1%
20	UARC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	UAW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	UGI CP 1.32	8	22	14	13%	14	1%	1%
23	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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41	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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45	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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49	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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51	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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54	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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61	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	UIC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	UIC	1	1	1				

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10%	10%	16%	+	29%	25%	UnLeaf	1.76	6	3	26%	26%	26%
12%	12%	12%		18%	14%	UnivOil	.376	7	37	15	14%	15
43%	42%	45%	-	77%	74%	Uniphon	.96	29	95	68%	67%	67%

Where a split or a per cent or more has range and division

U.S. Commodity Prices									
4.30, July 11.10, Sept.	Aug	5.46	6.50	5.36	5.34	6.50			
Dec. 11.30, Jan.	Sept	5.31	5.39	5.24 1/2	5.25 1/2	4.77			
May 100.00,	Nov	5.28	5.39 1/2	5.17	5.18	5.37			
Sept. 46.55, July 46.05,	Jan	5.28	5.39 1/2	5.17	5.18	5.37			
50.00 b, Jan. 51.00 b	Mar	5.28	5.36	5.23	5.22	5.43			
4.00, May 11.50, Nov.	SOYBEAN OIL								
4.00, May 11.50, Nov.	May	24.25	24.25	23.50	23.40	24.40			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jun	21.40	21.40	20.95	21.00	21.85			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jul	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	21.00			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Aug	20.40	20.50	19.75	19.75	20.85			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Sep	20.40	20.50	19.75	19.75	20.85			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Oct	19.75	19.75	18.65	18.60	19.60			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Nov	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Dec	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jan	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Feb	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Mar	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Apr	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	May	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jun	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jul	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Aug	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Sep	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Oct	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Nov	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Dec	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jan	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Feb	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Mar	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Apr	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	May	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jun	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jul	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Aug	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Sep	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Oct	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Nov	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Dec	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Jan	18.75	18.75	17.85	17.80	18.80			
4.00, May 499.40, June	Feb								

0, July	CORN					Jun	44.60	45.55	44.25	44.53	44.50	Sugar	
5.30-40.	May	2.33	2.54	2.49	2.52	2.58	Aug	46.60	47.87	46.40	47.85	46.85	May 214.
30-40.							Oct	45.75	47.00	45.60	47.00	46.35	

2.41	2.50	2.54	2.59
2.41	2.45	2.49	2.53
2.41	2.35	2.39	2.42
2.41	2.40	2.43	2.45

5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
5.34	5.11	5.41	5.41

## Key Rates

...ing inter-bank for-  
...ing major currencies  
... financial centers.  
... charges.

Jan	69.87	69.87	69.87
Feb	69.87	69.87	69.87
Mar	69.87	69.87	69.87
Apr	69.87	69.87	69.87
May	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jun	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jul	69.87	69.87	69.87
Aug	69.87	69.87	69.87
Sep	69.87	69.87	69.87
Oct	69.87	69.87	69.87
Nov	69.87	69.87	69.87
Dec	69.87	69.87	69.87

## LIVE HODS

Jan	69.87	69.87	69.87
Feb	69.87	69.87	69.87
Mar	69.87	69.87	69.87
Apr	69.87	69.87	69.87
May	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jun	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jul	69.87	69.87	69.87
Aug	69.87	69.87	69.87
Sep	69.87	69.87	69.87
Oct	69.87	69.87	69.87
Nov	69.87	69.87	69.87
Dec	69.87	69.87	69.87

## Long

Jan	69.87	69.87	69.87
Feb	69.87	69.87	69.87
Mar	69.87	69.87	69.87
Apr	69.87	69.87	69.87
May	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jun	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jul	69.87	69.87	69.87
Aug	69.87	69.87	69.87
Sep	69.87	69.87	69.87
Oct	69.87	69.87	69.87
Nov	69.87	69.87	69.87
Dec	69.87	69.87	69.87

## Euro Is Worth...

Jan	69.87	69.87	69.87
Feb	69.87	69.87	69.87
Mar	69.87	69.87	69.87
Apr	69.87	69.87	69.87
May	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jun	69.87	69.87	69.87
Jul	69.87	69.87	69.87
Aug	69.87	69.87	69.87
Sep	69.87	69.87	69.87
Oct	69.87	69.87	69.87
Nov	69.87	69.87	69.87
Dec	69.87	69.87	69.87

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the "Euro" was today worth:

10. (5) Value of 15,000.	French Fr. .. 5,85707	Belgian Fr. .. 45,79728	3 men
	f .....	Kronc .....	Zinc: spo
	1 Lira .....	Irish £ .....	1 man
	Guilders .. 4,23419	Lux. Fr. .... 48,59200	Silver: 2p
		U.S. \$ .....	1 man



—1974—						—1974—						—1974—					
High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sis.
					100s.						100s.						100s.
					High						High						High
					Low						Low						Low
					Last.						Last.						Last.
					Ch'ge						Ch'ge						Ch'ge
					Net						Net						Net

**ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND**

Société Anonyme

Siege Social : 11 Bld Grande-Duchesse Charlotte  
**LUXEMBOURG**  
R.C. Luxembourg B 8735

**AVIS DE CONVOCATION**

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés par la présente d'assister à

**L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE  
DES ACTIONNAIRES**

qui se tiendra au siege social, le 23 avril 1974, à 15 h 50.

**ORDRE DU JOUR**

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1973, répartition du bénéfice;
3. Proposition du Conseil d'Administration de procéder à une attribution gratuite de 8 en 1 actions, par prélevement sur la réserve de primes d'émission;
4. Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
5. Nominations statutaires;
6. Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale de la société devra déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours avant l'Assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

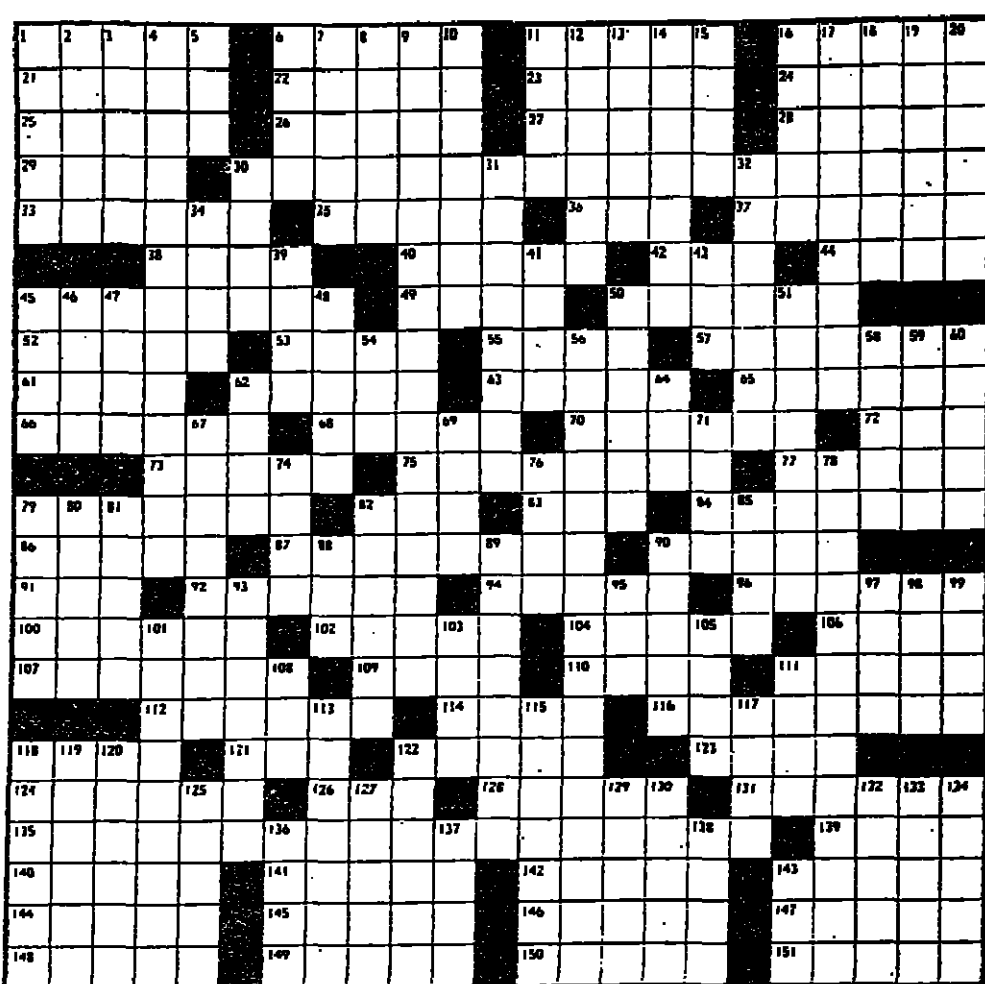
- BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.;
- BANCA TOSCANA - FLORENCE;
- CREDITO VARESSINO - VARESE;
- CREDITO ARTIGLIANO - MILAN;
- BANCA STEINHAUSLIN S.p.A. - FLORENCE;
- BANCA S. PAOLO - BRESCIA;
- BANCO LARIANO - COME;
- BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA - BRENO - BRESCIA;
- BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO - ROMA.

**LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.**



Edited by  
WILL WENG

## SHOPPING GUIDE—By Dorothea Shipp



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
9 Was the that didn't get removed	27 Great destruction	shopper's manœuvre	25 Radio nuisance	113 Daniel Boone
10 Country in N.E.	28 Work on a	26 Shopper's lady	25 Kind of loss	113 Bordered on
11 Burns of energy	29 Wooded-up	30 Willows	26 Arm of author	114 Author
12 Woe of America's pride	30 Between ready and fire	31 Out to Cicero	26 Subordinate unit	114 Frank godfathers
13 Woe of America's pride	31 Suffer for	32 In being	26 Second	114 France and
14 Woe of America's pride	32 Suffer for	33 Decorative unit	26 Approve	114 Observed
15 John Jack	33 Suffer for	34 Parts of yrs.	26 Finish off a case	114 U. S. cartoonist
16 Love ladies	34 Suffer for	35 Suffer for	26 Blue and White	114 Records
17 Squeaked	35 Suffer for	36 Suffer for	26 Earl of St.	114 U. S. was a way
18 Port for the	36 Suffer for	37 Suffer for	26 Fishing more	115 English plotter
19 Flux in Madrid	37 Suffer for	38 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
20 Indian	38 Suffer for	39 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
21 Come out - now	39 Suffer for	40 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
22 Suffer for	40 Suffer for	41 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
23 Suffer for	41 Suffer for	42 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
24 Suffer for	42 Suffer for	43 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
25 Suffer for	43 Suffer for	44 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
26 Suffer for	44 Suffer for	45 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
27 Suffer for	45 Suffer for	46 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
28 Suffer for	46 Suffer for	47 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
29 Suffer for	47 Suffer for	48 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
30 Suffer for	48 Suffer for	49 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
31 Suffer for	49 Suffer for	50 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
32 Suffer for	50 Suffer for	51 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
33 Suffer for	51 Suffer for	52 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
34 Suffer for	52 Suffer for	53 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
35 Suffer for	53 Suffer for	54 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
36 Suffer for	54 Suffer for	55 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
37 Suffer for	55 Suffer for	56 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
38 Suffer for	56 Suffer for	57 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
39 Suffer for	57 Suffer for	58 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
40 Suffer for	58 Suffer for	59 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
41 Suffer for	59 Suffer for	60 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
42 Suffer for	60 Suffer for	61 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
43 Suffer for	61 Suffer for	62 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
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45 Suffer for	63 Suffer for	64 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
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47 Suffer for	65 Suffer for	66 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
48 Suffer for	66 Suffer for	67 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
49 Suffer for	67 Suffer for	68 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
50 Suffer for	68 Suffer for	69 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
51 Suffer for	69 Suffer for	70 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
52 Suffer for	70 Suffer for	71 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
53 Suffer for	71 Suffer for	72 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
54 Suffer for	72 Suffer for	73 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
55 Suffer for	73 Suffer for	74 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
56 Suffer for	74 Suffer for	75 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
57 Suffer for	75 Suffer for	76 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
58 Suffer for	76 Suffer for	77 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
59 Suffer for	77 Suffer for	78 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
60 Suffer for	78 Suffer for	79 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
61 Suffer for	79 Suffer for	80 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
62 Suffer for	80 Suffer for	81 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
63 Suffer for	81 Suffer for	82 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
64 Suffer for	82 Suffer for	83 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
65 Suffer for	83 Suffer for	84 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
66 Suffer for	84 Suffer for	85 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
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69 Suffer for	87 Suffer for	88 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
70 Suffer for	88 Suffer for	89 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
71 Suffer for	89 Suffer for	90 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
72 Suffer for	90 Suffer for	91 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
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76 Suffer for	94 Suffer for	95 Suffer for	26 U. S. quality	115 Type
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## BOOKS.

**FAULKNER**  
*A Biography*

*By Joseph Blotner. Random House. Two volumes. 2,115 pp. Illustrated. \$25.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JOSEPH BLOTNER is one of those biographers who seem to think that you understand a thing of beauty by counting up its molecules—that William Faulkner's genius is ultimately to be apprehended in the numbers he scribbled on his manuscript pages to record how many words he had written so far: or in the events that happened to occur on the day when as a young boy he was moved by his family from Hinds County, Mississippi, to the hickups that Faulkner hiccapped, and cured by flying in an airplane upside down in the autumn of 1931. Worse, Prof. Blotner seems to believe that you re-create that thing of beauty by arranging its molecules in an endless straight line—that the shape of Faulkner's life can be imitated by putting the events of his life in chronological order, the hood, the scribbled page numbers, and the hiccups in chronological order, without regard for proportion, drama, or significance. And if you happen to have known the thing of beauty personally, as Prof. Blotner knew Faulkner during the last years of his life, you will find that the more opportunity and excuse for counting and lining up molecules.

ing land, building things with his hands and raising a family. Indeed, anyone who regards Faulkner and Hemingway as being contrasting types in their attitudes toward many activity—and perhaps danger, too—will have to revise his opinion after reading "Faulkner". Moreover, there was his habit of creating romantic personae for himself. It was not until late in his life that he finally dropped his pretense of having been wounded in World War I. There was his notorious morning smoking routine, which helped to kill him in the end. And there was his personality, which generated an extraordinarily rich and amusing lore of anecdotes.

So it would be simple sport to sharpen this blubbery biography by this professor of English at the University of Michigan. One could point out some of Prof. Blotner's more absurd excesses—for instance, his interweaving of the plot of "Abraham, Abraham!" with Faulkner's experiences in Hollywood while "talking it" with the unappealing result that we are forced to recall the grim and gothic mood of the Sutpens' and Compsons' tragedy while almost simultaneously digesting the news that Darryl F. Zanuck got his start at Warner Brothers writing the script for the musical "The Great Waltz." One could sample some of the more mindless trivia (the peculiar smell of Faulkner's trench coat) and some of the more inane transition sentences (Blotner works hard "for graceful non sequiturs"). And one could note the author's lack of tact and lucidity and did not leave behind even more for his biographeur to chew up and regurgitate.

In short, Prof. Blotner provides me with the ideal opportunity to pursue a form of biography I have ridiculed many times before . . . except for one embarrassing fact: despite all my efforts to skim it as rapidly as possible, I found myself reading "Faulkner" slowly, and with considerable interest too. For the truth is that no matter how mindlessly it is handled, Faulkner's life remains intensely absorbing.

Second of all, Faulkner's career still stands as the archetypal American writer's experience—at least for those who grew up a generation or two behind him. As much as any other American of this century, he was the least likely to have been born in the wrong place, at the wrong time, in the wrong environment who forged his art despite a father who did not understand him and a home town that often mocked him. More so than most, he was the artist who had to sell out to Hollywood to support himself and suffer for it, unlike F. Scott Fitzgerald. Faulkner's best work—*"The Sound and the Fury,"* *"Lonesome*—lived the greatest, unlike countless others, his artistic integrity stayed intact. And uniquely, he was rooted in the history and locale he grew up in, and had the wisdom not to abandon it in his art.

Finally, that rootedness of Faulkner's proves to be the most important element of this biography. For it prevents Prof. Blotner from ever deviating too far from relevance. No matter how far back in history he may wander to fill in the Faulkner genealogy and no matter how wide of Faulkner's personal story it may stray, it is still writing about Faulkner's art. Even when he meanders back to the Civil War career of Faulkner's great-grandfather, Col. William Clark Falkner (sic), or drifts to the political activities of those Clark Falkners and Huey Long, he still enforces a deep understanding of what went in to Faulkner's fiction. And when this stops being the case in the second half of the biography, it

First of all, he was not the sort of writer whose whole career was spent in a brown study. He was proud to be a writer, but he spurned the role of "literary man" and took equal pride in flying airplanes, hunting game, riding horses, sailing boats, farm-

no longer matters: we are too caught up to care.

Perhaps Prof. Blotner knew from the beginning that he could not really go wrong. Perhaps he did not even have to know, but sensed instinctively that his obsession with Faulkner would carry him through. If so, I owe him far more credit than I have given him here. Still, he has gambled so recklessly with his readers' patience that no matter how much he has won, I prefer to think of him as lucky—the author of a monumentally inept book that deviates inadvertently into sense.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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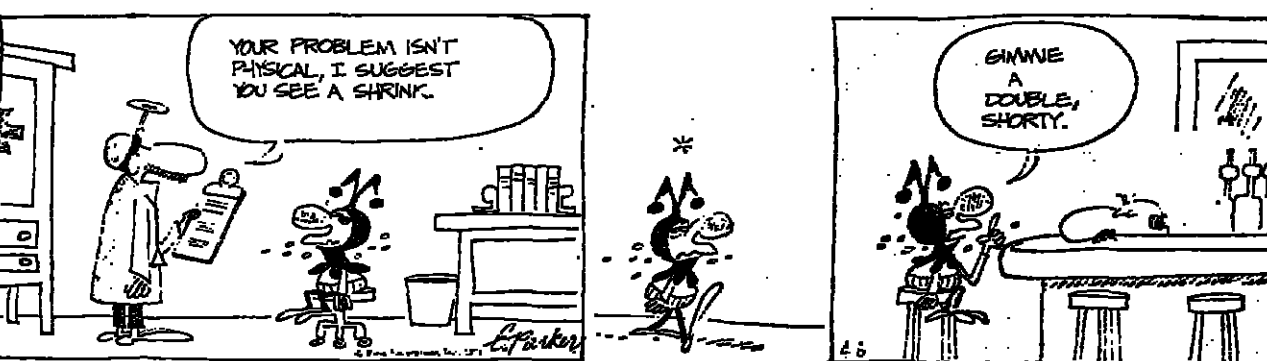
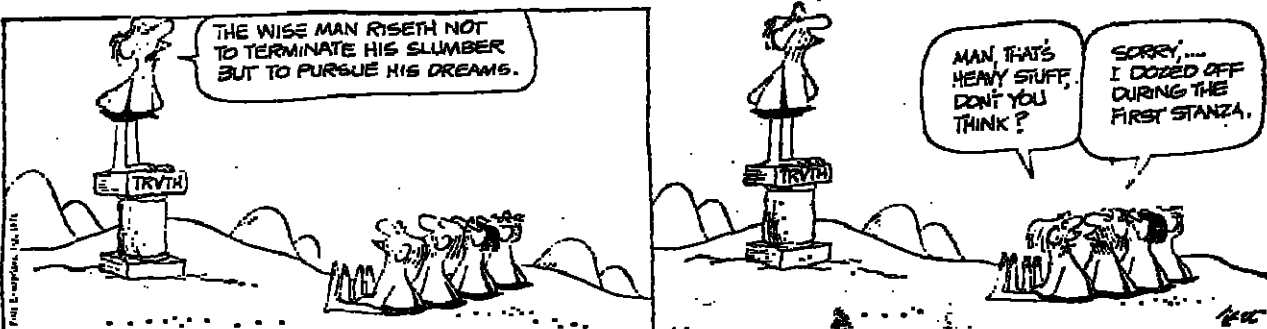
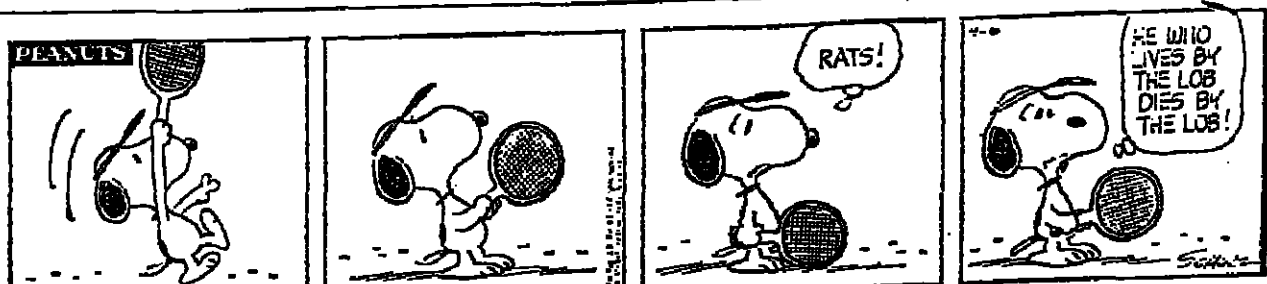
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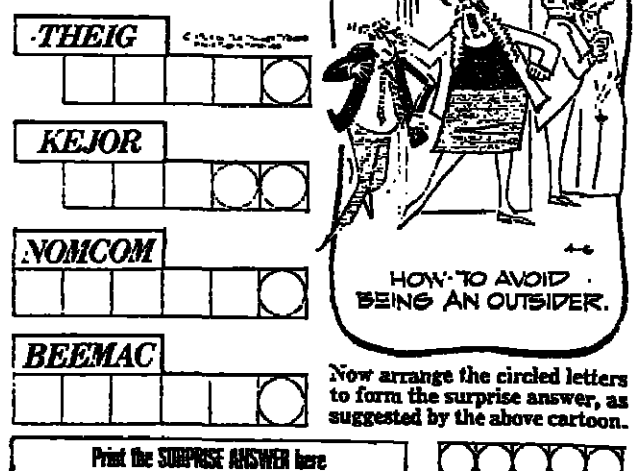
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C.**



# DENNIS THE MENACE

**JUMBLE®**—that scrambled word game  
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbies, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STOIC WHOSE TUSSE LAWYER

Answer: These were once severely restricted when it came to women—WAISTS



هكذا من الأصل



## Debate, Activity Over No. 714

## Homer Sets Off Commotion

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT)—Henry Aaron did more than the Babe Ruth's career record of 714 home runs yesterday. He:

- Caused mixed emotions in the Atlanta Braves front office.
- Prompted the U.S. Senate to adopt a resolution of congratulations.
- Elicited a "good luck" comment from the opposing team's catcher, before hitting the ball over the left-field fence in Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium.

Initiated a scholarship fund. Interrupted the broadcast of a television soap opera. Provided a bonus for a Cincinnati policeman.

The commotion surrounding the home run was in complete contrast to the calm atmosphere on May 25, 1955, in Pittsburgh, when Ruth hit No. 714. The 40-year-old Ruth, closing his career with the Boston Braves after 13 seasons with the New York Yankees, hit three that afternoon before quitting baseball. There

were neither fanfare nor Senate resolutions.

"I feel like crying," said Bob House, director of public relations for the Braves, who was hoping for a sellout crowd of 32,000 Monday night when the team opens at Atlanta. "I'm glad he hit it, but obviously I hoped he would do it in Atlanta."

"I still think the Braves should not have played him," said Mrs. Willie Pope, who runs a concession stand in one of Atlanta's downtown buildings. "After all, this is his home and Atlanta belongs to the fans, too. I think he's a great man. It's just a shame we working people couldn't see him hit it."

"I think they did the right thing making him play," said Beverly Graham, a secretary in Marietta, Va. "It doesn't matter where he hit it. I think it's great. He's really something, isn't he?"

Miss Graham's reaction was shared on Capitol Hill, where the Senate unanimously adopted, by voice vote, a resolution of congratulations. It was sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, with bipartisan assistance from Sens. Robert Griffin of Michigan, Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Herman Talmadge and Sam Nunn of Georgia.

Afterward, Sen. Talmadge offered his personal congratulations, but expressed the hope that Henry would hold off on No. 715 until Monday in Atlanta.

Along with those in Atlanta who felt that Aaron should have waited until then might be included the entire Cincinnati Reds team. But when Aaron, wearing his No. 44 gray uniform, hit his 31st season in the National League, stepped into the batter's box in the first inning, he received a terse salute from Johnny Bench.

"Good Luck," the Reds catcher said. "And if you hit it, congratulations, Henry."

Henry hit it, and the largest opening-day crowd in Cincinnati baseball history—52,154—saw it. A few minutes later, 8 1/2 million persons watched it on television.

In the first of many video-tape replays, the National Broadcasting Co. interrupted its afternoon soap opera, "Another World," for about four minutes to show Aaron hitting his historic shot at both regular speed and in slow motion. It proved to be a soap opera within a soap opera, especially after weeks of debate over whether Aaron would play yesterday or wait until the Braves reached Atlanta.

Baseball fans around the country were told that they could contribute \$3 by Western Union mailgram to the scholarship fund created in Aaron's name by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. Aaron said the fund would be used to help keep poor boys from dropping out of high school.

Each fan who responds will receive a thank-you reply from Aaron, and a portion of the gifts will be directed to the Babe Ruth Foundation, a charity created in honor of the old Yankee, who died of cancer in 1942.

Landed in Yard

When Aaron tied the record yesterday, the ball landed in the empty yard beyond the left-field fence, short of the packed grandstand. It was retrieved by 22-year-old Cincinnati city policeman named Clarence Williams, who was on duty there.

"I looked up at the scoreboard," Williams related, "saw that Hank Aaron was coming up and I sort of positioned myself to be ready. When he hit the ball, I got it on one bounce. An attendant came up almost immediately behind me. He kind of scared me."

The attendant asked for the ball, placed it in a brown paper bag and relayed it to John McSherry, the second-base umpire, who delivered it to Aaron. The Atlanta team said the policeman would be "compensated" for his walk-on role in baseball history.

## Aaron Delivered Blow For Baseball Integrity

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT)—The only way it could have been better would have been for Henry to hit the very first pitch, the one thrown by Gerald Ford.

Of all the contributions Hank Aaron has made to baseball in 20 years, none of all his accomplishments as a player and his acts of graciousness, generosity and loyalty as a person, none was half so valuable as his achievement of yesterday. It not only that his 714th home run marked a record which for more than 40 years was considered beyond human reach, and it not only particularly important that this courageous, modest man has at last overtaken Babe Ruth's roistering ghost. What really counts is that when Henry laid the wood on

Jack Billingham's fast ball, he struck a blow for the integrity of the game and for public faith in the game.

With one stroke, he canceled schemes to cheapen his pursuit of the record by making it a carnival attraction staged for the box office alone, and he rendered moot two months of wrangling between the money-changers and the protectors of the faith.

Standard-bearer in the latter camp was Bowie Kuhn, whose rare exercise of authority as baseball commissioner brought about Aaron's presence in the lineup. When the game's upright scoutmaster notified the Atlanta Braves that he expected Aaron to play two out of three of the team's early games, he brought back to memory an observation made some years ago by the late Tom Meany as toastmaster at a sports dinner in Toots Shor's.

"Ford Frick just reached for the rye bottle," Tom announced between introductions. "It's his first positive move in four years."

This is the sixth season in office for Frick's successor—once removed, and nothing he did in the first five years was anywhere near as important as his action in this matter.

Thanks to Mrs. Herbert Aaron's muscular son, 3:40 p.m., April 4, 1974, will stand out further notice as Bowie Kuhn's finest moment.

That was the time of day when Henry hit the ball, and although his 714th home run will mean more to him because it will advance him into a class all by himself, it was his finest moment too.

The way Henry did it removed all taint of commercialism. For this day, at least, the business of baseball made way for sport.

## Giants Defeat Astros, 5-1, on 3-Run Homer

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (AP)—Garry Maddox hit a three-run homer today and Tom Seaver, in his first opening-day assignment, scattered seven hits, helping the San Francisco Giants beat the Houston Astros, 5-1.

Rookie Steve Ontiveros and Dave Kingman hit run-scoring

home runs in the fourth inning for the Giants and Maddox smashed his homer off Houston starter Dave Roberts in the fifth.

Orlans, 3, Tigers 2

In the American League, at Baltimore, Don Baylor hit a

three-run homer in the eighth inning to drive in the winning run and boost the Orioles to a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Paul's hit scored Al Bumbry, who had reached first on an error by second baseman Gary

Sheffield and reached second on Rich Coggins's sacrifice. Then

Orlans, 3, Tigers 2

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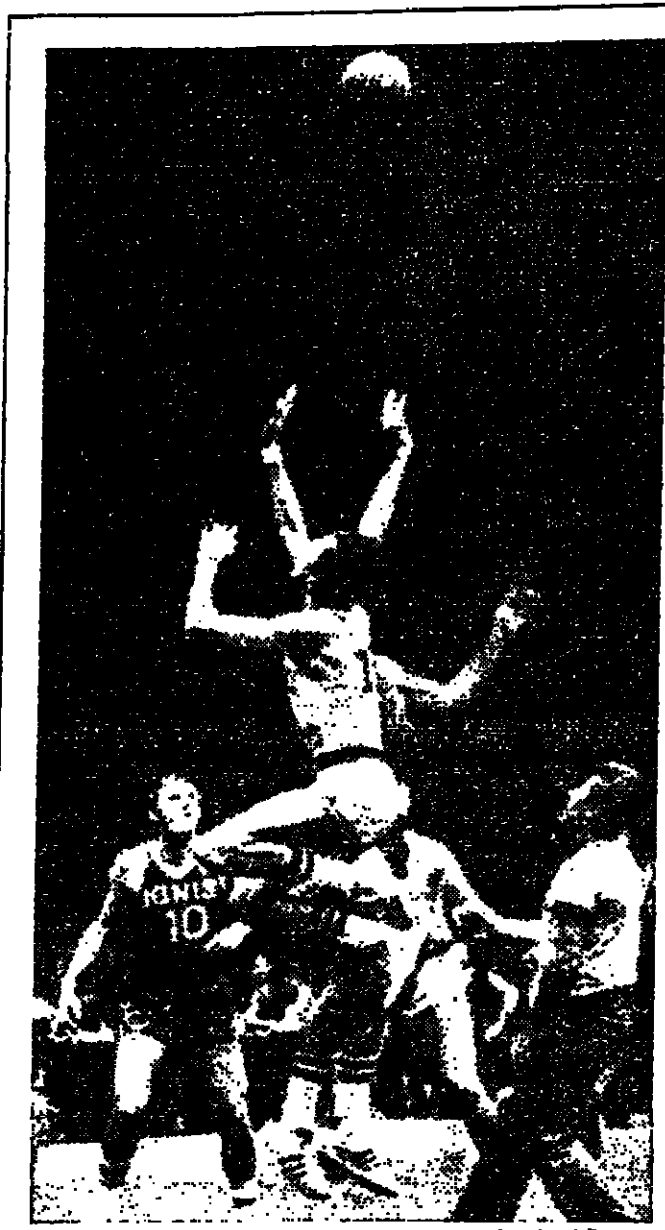
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ON THE RISE—Players leap toward the ball during the final in the European Basketball Cup in Nantes, France, in which Real Madrid beat Ignis Varese, Italy.

## Intercontinental Basketball Plans

MUNICH, April 5 (Reuters)—

The introduction of an international basketball competition, linking Europe and the American continents, is being planned.

The first European Cup for national teams, to be held between May 25 and June 12, is expected to become the forerunner of a more adventurous expansion, part of a plan to

establish an intercontinental championship at national level.

A similar competition is being considered for North and South America, with leading teams in each championship eventually battling for an intercontinental cup.

The plan is the brainchild of William Jones, 68-year-old general secretary of the Federation of International Amateur Basket-

ball Associations for the past 42 years.

Six nations—Italy, Yugoslavia, West Germany, France, Greece and Turkey—will compete in the new European tournament, playing in a home-and-away series.

Mr. Jones says: "This year's first competition is still something of an experiment. But I'm sure it will be successful and that next time we will be able to have 12 nations taking part."

"After all, jet travel has made it so easy to go between cities in Europe and Asia, and has opened up all sorts of possibilities for basketball competition. International basketball is extremely popular and there is absolutely no reason why this new competition should not be successful."

The European Cup tournament will be held every second year, alternating with the European Federation of National Championships, which will continue in their present form—hosted by one country and staged in much the same way as the World Soccer Cup Finals.

Mr. Jones gave the program for the European Cup as follows: May 22: West Germany vs. France, Turkey vs. Yugoslavia, Greece vs. Italy, May 24: West Germany vs. Yugoslavia, Turkey vs. Greece, France vs. Italy, May 26: West Germany vs. Italy, Yugoslavia vs. Greece, France vs. Yugoslavia, May 28: West Germany vs. Greece, Italy vs. Turkey, Yugoslavia vs. France, May 31: West Germany vs. Turkey, Greece vs. France, Italy vs. Yugoslavia, June 2: Italy vs. Greece, Yugoslavia vs. Turkey, France vs. West Germany, June 6: Greece vs. Turkey, Italy vs. France, Yugoslavia vs. West Germany, June 7: Turkey vs. France, Greece vs. Yugoslavia, Italy vs. West Germany, June 8: Turkey vs. Italy, Greece vs. West Germany, France vs. Yugoslavia, June 12: Turkey vs. West Germany, Yugoslavia vs. Italy, France vs. Greece.

## Four Tied at 65 in 1st Round Of Greater Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 5

(UPI)—Leonard Thompson and Babe Hickey traded through a downpour yesterday and scored six under par 65s to join Bob Charles of New Zealand and Mason Rudolph as first-round leaders in the \$200,000 Greater Greensboro Open.

Play was suspended for 89 minutes during the afternoon and was halted for the day with 23 golfers still on the 7,021-yard, par-71 Sedgfield Country Club course.

Thompson, the longball-hitting North Carolinian, built his 65 around a 45-foot chip shot for an eagle 3 on the 455-yard, par-5 ninth hole. He also made four birdies and got what he called "the best break of my golfing career" when he pulled-hooked his drive on the 17th hole. The ball hit a cart path, bounced across a bridge and out into the fairway.

Hickey said he worried constantly that the round would be canceled. He knocked in seven birdies and took a bogey 5 on the 463-yard second hole when he three-putted. He ran in 30 and 40-footers on Nos. 1 and 10.

Rudolph and Charles shot their 65s before the rainstorm. They finished about six hours ahead of Thompson and Hickey. Grouped behind the leaders with 66s were Lee Trevino, George Knudson, Jim Jamieson and Bobby Floyd.

Charles had no bogies and sank six birdies, pulled the longest 30-footer on the 457-yard, par-4 fifth hole. Charles went out in three-under 33 and came in with a three-under 32.

## Baseball Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Thursday's Games

Oakland 7, Texas 2

Friday's Games

Minnesota at Kansas City, night.

California at Chicago.

Boston at Milwaukee.

Detroit at Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Thursday's Games

Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 6

Friday's Games

Pittsburgh at St. Louis, night.

Cincinnati at New York, night.

Houston at San Francisco.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 7, Texas 2

Minnesota 10, Kansas City 7

California 10, Chicago 5

Boston 10, Milwaukee 9

Detroit 10, Baltimore 9

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## Art Buchwald

## Use Less, Pay More

WASHINGTON—I went into Burberry's house the other night and, much to my surprise, I found every light in his house on.

"Burberry, have you taken leave of your senses?" I said. "Don't you know there is an energy crisis?"

Burberry plugged in the toaster, the coffee maker and the iron.

"I know it," he replied, "and I'm trying to do something about it."

"By turning on all the lights and using all these electric gadgets?"

"That's right," he said, turning up the thermostat to 80. "You see the electric companies say they can't make any money if they conserve electricity. The only way we can bring prices down is if electric usage goes up."

"You're putting me on," he said, plugging in his wife's hair dryer. "A few months ago the President and George Scott went on the air, separately of course, and said we had to conserve energy if we were going to be able to maintain our great way of life. So everyone cut down on using electricity. We turned off our lights, cut down our thermostat, and reduced the use of all our electric appliances. They estimated the American people saved between 10 and 20 percent during the winter. Everyone thought if they conserved they

would at least save money on their electricity bills."

"Well, it turned out just the opposite. The electric companies all asked for rate increases because people weren't using enough of their product. It turns out they all want to be paid for electricity we haven't used."

"But that doesn't make sense," I said.

"What the hell does make sense about the energy crisis?" Burberry said. "My family froze their butts off this winter as a patriotic gesture and now we find the electric companies want to put a surcharge on them."

"On your butts?"

"No, not on our butts, on our conservation methods."

"The electric companies are the only ones who want to charge you more for using less electricity. I cut down on smoking last year. The cigarette companies didn't send me a letter saying because I cut down on smoking they would have to charge me more a pack. We gave up high-priced steaks. My butcher didn't send me a bill for not eating steaks. Why should the electric companies send me a letter saying because I didn't use enough electricity I'm going to have to pay more for it?"

"I guess if they don't sell enough electricity to their customers they lose money on it."

"Okay, so that means if I use more electricity, they'll make money and then be able to charge me less."

"He'll tell you the kitchen."

"Burberry," I said. "I know what you say is true, but I think you've missed the point. Everyone is expected to make sacrifices during an energy crisis. I'm not talking about driving 35 miles an hour or car pooling. I'm talking about making sacrifices. What could be a greater sacrifice for an American than to use less electricity, but at the same time compensate the electric companies by paying more for it? That's what George Scott and President Nixon were talking about when they asked you to turn your lights out."

By this time Burberry had turned on his vacuum cleaner and I didn't hear his reply. But as an accomplished lip reader, I was just as glad I couldn't.

Buchwald

## Titian Is Reported Missing in Spain

MALAGA, Spain, April 5 (Reuters)—A painting said to be a Titian worth 40 million pesetas (about \$760,000) and several valuable relics have been reported missing from a cemetery chapel at this southern Spanish resort.

Emilio Crooke, a descendant of the family which built the San Miguel Chapel, told newsmen yesterday that he noticed the disappearance of the painting and the relics, including candles, diesticks and sculptures, while attending the burial of a friend recently.



Hand rolling cigars at Padron Cigars in Miami.

## What Miami Means to U.S. Cigar Smokers

MIAMI (NYT)—For cigar smokers, Miami has become the United States what Havana is to Cuba.

Hand-rolling of cigars, a vanishing craft elsewhere in the United States, flourishes here. Cuban refugees operate some 25 cigar factories, which last year sold a record of 20 million cigars.

"This year we expect to sell close to 30 million handmade cigars, and our production would be even greater if we had all the expert labor we need," said José O. Padron, owner of Padron Cigars, one of the largest cigar-manufacturing concerns in Miami.

Since the import embargo in 1962 by the United States on Cuban goods, no Havana cigars may be imported from Cuba directly or indirectly.

Cuban refugees, who now number close to 400,000 in the Miami area, brought with them cigar-making skills. In small workshops at first, they began hand-rolling cigars for what in the mid-1960s was a limited Miami consumption. A few years later, however, workshops grew into factories that found a larger, national market not only among Cubans but also among American connoisseurs of good cigars.

The growth of Miami's cigar industry has coincided with the conversion of most of Tampa's hand-rolled-cigar factories to machine manufacturing.

The difference in quality between hand-

made and machine-made cigars, according to experts, is like that between a good vintage wine and an ordinary one.

Hand-rolled cigars, in addition to having a better aroma, are elastic and soft. Machine-made ones are tightly packed and stiff. The difference in production cost between the two types is considerable. A skilled worker can roll about 200 cigars a day, while a machine makes more than 1,000 cigars an hour.

Shortly after they set up their businesses, Miami cigar-makers exhausted the then existing stock of Cuban tobacco. Later, they started to buy leaves from different areas of the world and to encourage plantations in Central America to grow tobacco from Cuban seeds.

The supervision of tobacco-leaf sorting, curing and blending prior to the manufacturing process is considered to be even more important than the actual hand-rolling of the cigar.

The cigar consists of three wrappers. Filler, the core of the cigar, is bound by a stronger leaf and then wrapped in a thin, finely granulated leaf of uniform color.

Before being packaged in boxes of 25, sometimes 50, cigars are carefully matched according to four basic colors—double dark, the lightest, claro, natural, and maduro, the darkest.

A third-generation tobacco grower from Pinar del Rio Province in Cuba, one of the

most famous tobacco areas in the world, Mr. Padron arrived penniless in the United States in 1962. In 1966, having saved \$600 by washing dishes, gardening and working in a laundry, he hired one operator and started hand-rolling cigars, producing 5,000 in the first year. In 1973 his company sold two million cigars, and it expects to sell three million this year.

Like most other Miami factories, Padron Cigars manufactures about 10 types of cigars, from 5 1/2-inch cazadores, which retail for 35 cents each, to 9-inch gigantes, which sell for \$3 each.

Also like many Miami cigar factories, Padron Cigars is a family operation. Mr. Padron's two brothers work with him, and so does his father-in-law, Vicente Matilla, who was a cigar manufacturer and grower in Cuba.

Among other better known Miami cigar-producing companies are Benedit Cigars, Caballero Cigars, Moro Cigars and Sosa Cigars.

In recent months the Miami manufacturers have been discussing the possibility that sooner or later imports of Havana cigars and Havana tobacco would be resumed.

At first, many expressed fears that lifting of the embargo might affect their booming business. But upon reflection, they concluded that availability of Cuban tobacco would be beneficial for them.

Great Chili Debate  
PEOPLE: Simmers to a Draw

The great chili debate has simmered to a draw in Washington, D.C. The debate started two months ago with a few friendly jibes on the Senate floor about the respective merits of different types of chili and ended Thursday night with a chili cook-off at the National Press Club.

Before the contest had ended, the favorite recipes of six states had been sampled and President Nixon had entered the fray to boost the chili of his native California.

Actually, there were two contests, with Press Club members and their guests choosing one winner and a panel of "experts"—five chili aficionados—picking the second. The Press Club group chose the Texas recipe, to the delight of Sen. John Tower, R-Texas. The "experts" chose the Arizona chili. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., chuckled. "The proof of the pudding is that Arizona ran out and they're still serving Texas chili," Tower shot back. "That's a lie, Goldwater, you never could tell the truth."

Goldwater: "If I told the truth, you'd never be a senator."

Tower sampled the Arizona variety and told Goldwater, "It tasted like beef stew. The runner-up in both contests came from New Mexico. Tower told Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., that it was all right "if you've never tasted chili."

While Nixon did not attend the cook-off, he sent a message saying, "I was astonished to learn that tonight's proceeding would permit inclusion of a group of Johnny-come-latelies who don't know true chili from Peking duck. I suppose that limitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and to that extent, I applaud the efforts of the distinguished senators from Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Ohio (Ohio?) to emulate the genius of the California chili makers."

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and his wife, former nun Elizabeth McAlister, are parents of a girl. The baby, born Monday, has been named Frida.

Mary Wright, a 17-year-old high school senior from Auburn, Mass., has become the first woman to be elected national president of the Explorer program of the Boy Scouts of America. She defeated Gary Griffiths of Salt Lake City, 757 to 655, Thursday at an Explorer convention in Washington. The

program, founded 62 years ago, is oriented toward helping young people choose careers. Of the 500,000-plus members, 120,000 are young women.

John Jacob Astor 3d has agreed to a \$350,000 out-of-court settlement from the bank that he had accused of losing nearly half a million dollars worth of jewelry (JBY, April 4). Astor 3d put diamonds, including a \$250,000 diamond once owned by French royalty, in a safety deposit box in the First Jersey National Bank of Jersey City in 1954. He claimed that the bank lost the gems sometime between then and 1973 when he arrived to claim them.

A court in Plymouth, England, has ordered Oliver Foot, 27, to pay a \$200 fine for possession of marijuana. Appearing in court with Foot was his father, Lord Carson, former British ambassador to the United Nations, who told the judge, "I blame myself. I have been out of touch with him in recent months." Foot, an unemployed actor and nephew of Michael Foot, Labor employment minister, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was put on probation for two years.

Christopher Lewis, son of actress Loretta Young, has pleaded no contest in a Los Angeles court to a charge of child molestation. Superior Court Judge M. Ross Bigelow ordered that Lewis, 28, undergo psychiatric examination before a May 15 hearing to determine if he should be classified as a sex offender.

Last Nov. 24, Lewis, 28, a producer, and 13 other men were indicted by a county grand jury on sex charges stemming from films in which boys aged 6 to 16 allegedly performed homosexual acts.

Sir John Waller married Mrs. Mileham in London this week for the money. Not her money. His money. A cousin left Sir John \$500,000 12 years ago with the proviso that he could have only the interest, not the capital, until the interest was paid. Sir John, 56, had produced a number of films proposed to two women but both romances broke up before the wedding day. Then he met Mrs. Mileham, 30, who works in advertising. "Apart from the money," said Sir John, "it so happens I like the lady."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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